FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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TASS STATEMENT ON U.S. UNDERMINING OF ARMS TALKS

PM211916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS Statement]

[Text] It is well known how much effort the U.S. Administration has exerted with the aim of emasculating and blocking the process of the limitation and reduction of armaments. It is done in various directions: The U.S. has given up and refuses to resume a whole series of talks held in the past and has disrupted the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments.

The United States has openly taken to the path of undermining previously reached agreements on arms limitation and reduction, including through bypassing, not observing, and sometimes openly violating such agreements. This was seriously underlined in the Soviet memorandum handed over to the U.S. Government in late January, 1984, which cited concrete facts on this matter.

Washington still continues to follow this line, which is inadmissible in relations between states. It simultaneously continues to resort to unseemly methods; namely, to ascribe to the other side its own misdeeds to try to camouflage and even justify this type of conduct.

Another such attempt is a recently published "report" of the so-called consultative committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency which over and over again repeats the trite and long-refuted inventions to the effect that it is allegedly the USSR and not the United States that in some way violates the commitments it has assumed.

This is nothing but an open political forgery. Some people in Washington vainly count on being able to deceive people and to distort the true picture of who lives up to its international commitments and who ignores or openly violates them.

Suffice it to turn to the facts.

Washington's position on Salt II, the document of exceptional importance for the cause of strategic offensive arms limitation and reduction, has vividly demonstrated how they in Washington approach the obligations assumed under the agreements signed by the United States. This is being practicably demonstrated with respect to specific provisions of the treaty as well. This is what they did by commencing the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Euorpe and embarking on an accelerated deployment of U.S. long-range sea-based cruise missiles.

New violations are being directly programmed, including the surpassing of the established limits on the number of ballistic missiles with multiple independently targeted warheads and the construction of additional silo launchers, which is categorically prohibited by both SALT II and the earlier interim agreement of 1972 (SALT I).

There is an increasing number of indications that they in Washington would like to renounce any limitations on strategic offensive armaments altogether, having embarked on the road of an unrestrained race in such armaments.

The Soviet Union did not and is not doing anything that would be at variance with SALT II. It is faithful to the agreements that it signs, but those who violate the agreements should entertain no illusions that they will get away with it.

The United States has been working to undermine another very important Soviet-U.S. agreement, the termless 1972 Treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missiles systems (ABM) for several years now. The work prohibited by the treaty is under way in the development of mobile ABM radar stations; ICBM's of the "Minuteman" type are being tested for ABM purposes; multiple warheads for antiballistic missiles are in development; radar stations are being deployed that can serve as a basis for radar ABM support of U.S. territory; and so on.

The program of creating the so-called large-scale antiballistic missile (ABM) system adopted by the U.S. Administration is absolutely incompatible with the ABM treaty. Washington is perfectly aware of this; however, its reasoning is as follows: If the ABM treaty hinders or can hinder in any way, the implementation of the aggressive designs, part of which consists in striving to protect oneself from a retaliatory strike with an antimissile shield, so much the worse for the treaty. This has been frankly stated by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The encroachment upon the ABM treaty is directly connected with Washington's intention to spread the arms race to outer space. Specifically, it has already commenced the development of multipurpose attack space systems, for instance, the ASAT system, which could be used as both antisatellite and antimissile weapons. This is the real reason why the United States so stubbornly turns down the talks proposed by the USSR on the prevention of the militarization of outer space and does not agree to establish a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons.

The U.S. side should realize what a heavy responsibility it takes upon itself for the consequences of such actions. This responsibility cannot be avoided with the help of references to the alleged ABM treaty "violations" by the Soviet Union which, in effect, strictly adheres to the treaty and resolutely comes out for a full and unconditional banning of space weapons.

Resorting to groundless accusations of the Soviet Union's alleged violations of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on underground nuclear explosions, the United States seeks to preserve for itself freedom of action in the holding of nuclear weapon tests, including those that exceed the set capacity level, as it was registered by the Soviet side on more than one occasion.

Otherwise, the United States would have long ratified the above-mentioned treaties and would agree to negotiating an agreement on the general and complete ban of nuclear weapon tests. However, it does not do so.

No matter how hard all types of calumniators are trying, it is a fact that the Soviet Union has never used and has never handed chemical weapons to anyone. However, it is also a fact that precisely the United States was using chemical weapons on a large scale in Indochina with hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and thousands of Americans themselves falling victim to it, and is now supplying such weapons to interventionists in Afghanistan. At the same time, the United States obstructs attainment of agreement on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and elimination of its stockpiles in every way.

It is common knowledge that U.S. actions not only fail to fall within the framework of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, but also directly contradict it, be it the principles of relations between states or questions of security and disarmament, or cooperation in the economy, science, and technology, environment, and humanitarian fields.

It is becoming ever more obvious that the present U.S. policy is one hostile to the vital interests of European peoples, and there is no concealing it with absurd cavils against the Soviet Union on the issue of notification about military maneuvers.

The above-mentioned facts -- and their list could be extended -- suffice to make it clear that at a time when the Soviet Union strictly and unswervingly observes the signed treaties and agreements, practical actions have been and are being taken on the part of the United States aimed at circumventing and directly violating international obligations and disorganizing normal relations between states. It is absolutely obvious that such actions do not match the U.S. leaders' statements regarding the striving for peace, the establishment of constructive relations with the Soviet Union, and the readiness to achieve agreements on arms limitation and reduction issues.

Genuine striving for peace, cooperation, and productive negotiations calls for a corresponding policy -- responsible and honest.

The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues such a policy. The USSR expects the same from the United States.

LOMEYKO 19 OCT BRIEFING ON U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD191550 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists concerning the stand of the USA in the question of arms limitation and reduction was held at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

Speaking at the briefing, First Deputy Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko said that the U.S. Administration continues its political line aimed at emasculating and blocking the process of arms limitation and reduction. At its initiative a series of talks has been disrupted and is not resumed. The Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have been wrecked. The course obviously aimed at undermining the earlier achieved agreements on arms limitation and reduction has been assumed.

The Soviet Union with all seriousness called the attention of the U.S. side to these facts in a memorandum turned over to the U.S. Government late in January 1984. We call attention to this now again for facts show that Washington persists with this line impermissible in inter-state relations. At the same time Washington continues resorting to unsavoury methods -- blaming its own faults on the other side, Lomeyko said.

Another such attempt is the recently published "report" of the so-called consultative committee at the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in which old allegations against the USSR are being repeated. It is alleged that it is the USSR, not the USA, that violates in some respect the commitments assumed, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

This is nothing else but an outright political swindle. But they in Washington hope in vain that they will be able to deceive the international public, to distort the real picture of the state of affairs about the observance of international commitments, he stressed.

Facts show that it is the United States and not the USSR that is the violator of international commitments. It is absolutely obvious that the actions of the U.S. Administration are not harmonious with statements of the U.S. leaders about the striving for peace, for the establishment of constructive relations with the Soviet Union, about the readiness to achieve arrangements on question of arms limitation and reduction, said the representative of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Real striving for peace, for cooperation, for productive talks requires also appropriate policy, responsible and honest. The USSR has declared and declares for such a policy and conducts it in practice. As Konstantin Chernenko pointed out in the answers to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, we have always been prepared for serious and businesslike negotiations and have repeatedly said so." The Soviet Union expects the same from the United States.

When answering journalists' questions, Vladimir Lomeyko gave a number of factual examples which are indicative of numerous violations of international obligations on the part of the USA, including those pertaining to the arms limitation and reduction problems. Those are, he said, in particular, the violation of the SALT II treaty, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the speeded-up development of sea-launched cruise missiles, the additional construction of silo launchers and, finally, the undermining of the major Soviet-U.S. agreement dated 1972 on the limitation of ABM systems. This undermining of the ABM treaty actually means an attempt at drawing the USSR into the arms race in the field of space arms.

In answer to a question by a NEWSWEEK correspondent, Lomeyko emphasised that the USSR has never put forward and does not put forward any pre-conditions for a resumption of the talks on ending the arms race.

At the same time, the high-sounding statements of the White House, Lomeyko recalled, were not a single time substantiated by real deeds which would indicate a real desire to come to terms on a just and mutually acceptable basis, if only on one of essential matters.

Touching upon the publication in the USA of a "report" on alleged violations of the treaty obligations by the Soviet Union, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that its emergence precisely now is accounted for by endeavours to confuse the public opinion and to shift the blame at somebody else's door. The problems of war and peace acquire a particular keeness in America now on the threshold of the elections, he said.

The U.S. Administration, reacting in its own way to the public protests, is trying to misinform it and to send it off the track.

GENERAL CHERVOV ATTACKS 'STAR WARS' CONCEPT

AU192042 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 84 p 6

[Interview granted by USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov: "The United States Opposes Demilitarization of Outer Space; The Falsity of Reagan's 'Defense' Concept" -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original; initial paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] AT THE REQUEST OF NOVOSTI MILITARY COMMENTATOR V. MOROZOV, COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV, SOVIET MILITARY-POLITICAL EXPERT, COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON'S POLICY ON THE ISSUE OF THE UTILIZATION OF OUTER SPACE.

[Morozov] Some representatives of the U.S. Administration have been expressing the view that the extensive antimissile defense system planned by Washington pursues only defensive objectives, and could therefore allegedly be an alternative to arms control in the absence of official agreements. What can you say about that?

[Chervov] Such assertions are harmful and dangerous. Their authors are striving to create some type of "theoretical" basis for a total rejection of talks with the Soviet Union to subsequently free the U.S.'s hands for an uncontrolled arms race.

Without any substantiation and jeering at common sense, they pass off the U.S. President's plans to create an extensive antimissile defense system as a "peace-loving defensive measure," as a "guarantee of security and hope for a peaceful future." However, all these epithets are only a deception of the public.

What does Washington truly have in mind? FIRST -- creating a universal antimissile defense system on earth and in outer space that would guarantee destruction of the adversary 100 percent. The basis of such an "absolute" antimissile defense system would be "guided energy, beam weapons, lasers, and computer technology."

SECOND -- Simultaneously increasing the number of strategic offensive weapons for the specific purpose of acquiring the potential for a first nuclear strike. In other words: One envisages the creation of an "absolutely reliable antimissile shield" and a "sword that cannot be beaten off" ["neodrazitelnyy mech"].

[Morozov] Were it to be set up, what would such an antimissile defense system constitute in practice?

[Chervov] The Pentagon's strategists would succumb to the mistake of risking "pushing the button," counting on getting away with it, because, according to their plans, the "absolutely reliable antimissile shield" would neutralize a Soviet retaliatory strike; it would "finish off" any Soviet missiles in outer space that had survived the first American nuclear strike. This, in reality, is the "peace-loving nature" of the new Reagan "defense concept." Were it to be realized, the threat of nuclear war would distinctly increase. AFTER ALL, WHAT IS ESSENTIALLY INVOLVED HERE IS NOT A DEFENSIVE WEAPON AT ALL, BUT THE CREATION OF THE FIRST "SCOTFREE" NUCLEAR STRIKE.

The "antimissile solution" (the "Star Wars" concept) planned by Washington has one objective only -- to ensure for America the ability to carry out a nuclear attack on the USSR with impunity. However, in this case Washington forgets one very simple fact: That the one against whom it is adopting such a decision will not sit back with his arms folded. He will do everything to thwart these ominous plans, and they certainly will be thwarted.

Attention must also be paid to the provocative element of the "Star Wars" concept, which in itself contains the threat to pursue the arms race beyond the limits of our world, beyond the limits of our ability to halt it and restrict it. In addition to uselessly spending huge resources (the cost of the entire program is estimated at $500 billion), its realization could lead to a complete undermining of existing agreements in the sphere of arms limitation, to the destabilization and sharp aggravation of the overall international situation. Naturally, there cannot exist any guarantees in the sense of the protection of the United States itself and its allies against retaliatory nuclear strikes.

[Morozov] What agreements do Washington's plans for setting up an extensive antimissile defense system specifically undermine?

[Chervov] The most important point is that the 1972 agreement on the limitation of antimissile defense systems is being undermined. Article V of that agreement prohibits the development and deployment of space-based antimissile defense components. And any undermining of the antimissile defense agreement -- experts understand this full well -- would inevitably lead to a very dangerous race in the buildup of strategic offensive arms. The prospects of arms control completely depend on maintaining this agreement. THEREFORE, IN THE INTEREST OF STRENGTHENING STRATEGIC STABILITY, ONE MUST DECISIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY GIVE UP THE IDEA OF ESTABLISHING EXTENSIVE ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS AND STRICTLY ADHERE TO THE PERMANENT ANTIMISSILE DEFENSE AGREEMENT, THE MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IN THE SPHERE OF STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION.

One has to talk about this very loudly precisely today, since there is a probability that several of the projects within the framework of the "Star Wars" program have already reached the preparatory stages of space-based antimissile defense systems or components, which the agreement prohibits, or will reach that stage in the immediate future.

Washington's antimissile plans envisage carrying out small-strength nuclear explosions for lasers in outer space. That would be at variance with the Soviet-American SALT I and SALT II treaties, and would also thwart multilateral agreements: The agreement on the principles governing the activity of states in the exploration and use of outer space (1967), which prohibits the stationing of weapons of mass destruction in outer space; and the convention on the prohibition of hostile use of environmental modification techniques (1977).

IN OTHER WORDS, WASHINGTON'S "COWBOY-LIKE" DISREGARD FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE OBLIGATIONS IT HAS ASSUMED COMPLETELY UNDERMINE THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE ARMS CONTROL PROCESS, WHICH THE PRECEDING SIX U.S. ADMINISTRATIONS ELABORATED TOGETHER WITH THE USSR.

The problem of the militarization of outer space makes mankind uneasy. At this moment, the nuclear sword in space is not yet hanging over the world. However, should outer space become a theater of deployment of nuclear weapons, it is easy to imagine the situation that mankind would find itself in. It would be a fatal mistake to let outer space become an arena of the arms race or a staging area for aggression and war. It is necessary to do everything -- and the USSR does so -- to prevent such a development of events.

[Morozov] And what are the United States' and Soviet Union's stances today on space talks?

[Chervov] The American side has not displayed willingness to reach agreement on averting the militarization of outer space. Only with words has it displayed its willingness to have a dialogue on outer space. In reality, it has simply been putting ostacles in the way of talks, and that is what made it impossible to hold talks within the deadlines proposed by the USSR. What would have been achieved had the United States accepted the Soviet proposal and the negotiations had started on 18 September?

First -- from the very day the talks started, a bilateral moratorium would have become effective on testing and deploying offensive space weapons. Already that would have been a giant step forward that would show an endeavor by both sides to strengthen strategic stability and weaken the military threat.

Second -- there would have been the hope that an agreement would be reached on a total ban of a whole class of offensive space devices as proposed by the USSR. All channels would have been blocked for a possible militarization of space, the use of force in space and from space against the earth would have been banned forever. A peaceful outer space would have been the final result. It also would have been much easier to resolve the issues of limiting and reducing strategic weapons.

All that has been thwarted through the fault of Washington. The United States has categorically rejected a moratorium and has been striving to substitute the subject of the talks with some type of discussion about everything and nothing, exploiting them for its self-serving aims.

It now asserts that constructive changes have allegedly occurred in the White House's approach toward the space issue. Well, nothing confirms that in practice; the United States does not want to ban space weapons. With the help of outerspace, it wants to gain military superiority, thereby explaining its hurry to develop an extensive system of such weapons -- antisatellite, antimissile, and so forth.

Already billions of dollars have been earmarked for this purpose.

At the 39th UN General Assembly session, A.A. Gromyko explained the Soviet stance on outer space problems: "We hope that the United States of America will abandon actions that would render irreversible the process of transforming outer space into an arena of military rivalry, and will negotiate with the objective of reaching an agreement. The USSR, as before, favors the initiation of such negotiations as soon as possible."

[Morozov] Washington asserts that a moratorium is unacceptable to it because it allegedly is an advantage for the USSR. Is that so?

[Chervov] We do not benefit from the moratorium at all. The Soviet proposal is unique: It includes negotiations on prohibiting the militarization of outer space, a moratorium on tests and deployment of space devices from the beginning of the negotiations, and a bilateral rejection of antimissile systems. Where is the advantage? Both sides would have identical conditions. However, equality is precisely what Washington does not like. It strives to achieve superiority.

The United States has been working on antimissile weapons for a long time now. In the sixties, it was the first to develop and deploy two ground-systems. That did not seem to be enough for the Pentagon. At present -- in addition to plans for an extensive antimissile defense (the "Star Wars" program) -- the development of a new, third system is coming to a close in the United States: The aviation antimissile ASAT complex based on the F-15 fighter aircraft (more extensive testing will begin in November).

The tests of the ASAT complex cast doubt on the possibility of reaching an agreement, and will boost the arms race and unfavorably influence prospects of the utilization of outer space for peaceful purposes. Why? The U.S. space plans are a threat to the USSR's security. The USSR will not sit with its arms folded. Soviet representative K.U. Chernenko has said: "...In the face of the threat from outer space, the Soviet Union will have to adopt measures that reliably guarantee its security. Counting on the possibility of achieving military superiority through outer space is an illusion."

KULIKOV CHAIRS WARSAW PACT MEETING IN SOFIA

LD191638 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A routine meeting of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces took place in Sofia from 17 to 19 October under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

Taking part in its work were the members of the Military Council and the delegations they headed from the Armies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The Military Council discussed various questions regarding the practical activity of the Joint Armed Forces in implementing the decisions adopted at the conferences of the Political Consultative Committee and the meetings of the committee of defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact nations.

The work of the Military Council passed in a constructive and businesslike spirit and in an atmosphere of fellowship in arms and friendship and complete mutual understanding and unity.

Meets With Zhivkov

LD191858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, today received Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations; Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; and members of the Military Council who headed the military delegations from allied armies at the meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations.

Present at the meeting were Army General Dzhurov, BCP Politburo member and Bulgarian minister of national defense, and other officials.

Kulikov, Dzhurov Luncheon Addresses

AU191657 Sofia BTA in English 1611 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 19 (BTA) -- The successful regular meeting of the Military Council was yet another illustration of our unity and cohesion, the strengthening cooperation between the Allies Armies, said the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, at the luncheon he gave today for the military delegations of the fraternal armies.

He emphasized that the decisions adopted and their implementation would undoubtedly serve to raise the level of combat readiness of the member-states' armies and fleets, to improve their adequate equipment with everything necessary for carrying out military operations, and would play a positive role in improving the training of the commanders and the army staff, of the field, air, and naval training of the Allied Armies.

A sound guarantee of our activity, Marshal Viktor Kulikov noted, is the unfailing attention paid by the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties of the questions of the forming and training of our armies and fleets, of their joint actions. This was confirmed once again today by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, during his meeting with the Military Council members.

The BCP CC Politburo member and Minister of National Defence Army General Dobri Dzhurov underlined the businesslike atmosphere and spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation at this Military Council meeting. In our view, he said, the meeting made a thorough evaluation of the results of last year's operative and combat preparedness of the armies. We are convinced that the meeting, and especially the decisions adopted by the Military Council, will make their contribution to raising the combat capacity of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, to the development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship among our socialist countries, of the unity and combat cooperation among our armies. All that is particularly important in today's complicated and explosion-prone international situation exacerbated through the fault of the reactionary imperialistic forces.

The head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Army Col. Gen. Istvan Olah replied on behalf of the delegations. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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The BCP CC Politburo member and Minister of National Defence Army General Dobri Dzhurov decorated with a "40 Years of Socialist Bulgaria" jubilee medal the Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, the heads and members of the Military Council. They are awarded this high distinction by the State Council for their merits in raising the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army and for consolidating the combat friendship and fraternal cooperation among the armies and peoples of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Further Reportage

For East European media coverage of the Warsaw Pact Military Council session that opened in Sofia on 18 October, and for the Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA report on a dinner held on 17 October, including the toast of Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, see the 17 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TASS REPORTS CEMA SESSION ON MACHINE BUILDING

LD190603 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct (TASS) -- A plan for carrying out appropriate tasks arising from the decisions of the CEMA economic summit, the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the CEMA session, and the CEMA Executive Committee meetings has been adopted at a routine meeting of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the machine building sphere. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia, as well as Yugoslavia.

The plan for the commission's work for 1985-1986 that was approved at the meeting outlines measures for further developing multilateral international specialization and production cooperation, as well as scientific and technical cooperation in the area of priority types of machinery and equipment linked with the introduction of energy-saving technology, the automation of production processes, the extraction of fuel, energy, and raw materials, with safeguarding the fulfillment of tasks in the Food Program, and with resolving other important problems facing the national economy.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD211732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Oct 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Igor Charikov, foreign policy commentator of All-Union Radio; Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of Soviet Radio and television; and Viktor Tsoppi, observer of NOVOYE VREMYA]

Chernenko POST Interview

[Text] [Charikov] Hello there, esteemed comrades! Taking part in our program today are Vladimir Tsvetov, political observer of Soviet television and radio, and Viktor Tsoppi, observer with the NOVOYE VREMYA weekly. Now, on to the events of the past week and the problems that face the world today.

Without question, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions put to him THE WASHINGTON POST must be regarded as the central event of recent days. These replies received a broad response in the world: They are being commented on by the mass news media, and the attention of broad sections of the public and of statesmen in various countries has been drawn to them. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko again reaffirmed the Soviet Union's readiness for dialogue with the U.S. Administration, but -- and this remains unvarying -- on an equitable basis. On the pages of this influential American newspaper, a call by the Soviet leadership again rang out for specific measures to be taken to remove the military danger. No one denies that the situation in the world is currently at a high pitch of tension. The danger of the emergence of a conflict which could grow into a nuclear conflict is greater than ever before. In these circumstances, statesmanlike will is required -- above all from the leaders of the nuclear powers -- in order to avert this threat. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there has been no shortage of manifestations of good will on our part. Imperialist propaganda attempts to shift the blame for intensification of the arms race onto the Soviet Union. Moreover, it relies on people being uninformed and inexperienced in the complex aspects of nuclear disarmament. Many people in the West do not always fully realize the totality and content of the peaceful initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union.

By way of example, let me cite just 1983. In that year, nine times our country made a whole series of proposals, the adoption of which by the Western side and the subsequent implementation of which would serve the good of all mankind. Among them was a proposal for freezing nuclear armaments by the states which possess them, both in a quantitative and a qualitative manner. In his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that this proposal remains in force, and he pointed out its growing topicality. What is the gist of this initiative? What it boils down to is that the states that possess these weapons should halt the quantitative build-up of their nuclear arsenals and also pledge not to deploy new kinds and types of nuclear armaments.

[Tsvetov] In this connection, I would like to recall something Marx said. Discussing spending for military purposes by the bourgeois states, Marx indicated that in a direct economic sense it was equivalent to a nation throwing part of its capital into the water. While in 1950 all the capitalist countries threw $24 billion into the water in this context, in 1982 they threw away $400 billion, and in 1985 the United States alone intends to spend $300 billion on building up its military might. This is taking place at a time when people face gigantic global problems -- for instance, poverty and hunger in Africa and Latin America, ecological problems, food problems. Mankind's existence depends on all these problems, and solutions to these problems require the most enormous sums. The fact is that a freeze on nuclear weapons would mean a savings of $4.5 billion a year for these purposes.

[Charikov] Yes, it is a very imposing sum. And it stands to reason that a freeze of this kind would be highly effective if it is simultaneously undertaken by all the nuclear powers. In the Soviet Government's view, however, it would be quite admissible for this to be initially done by two powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- something that would naturally serve as an example to the others. The proposal I am talking about was put forward for consideration by the Western powers as far back as June last year. It was subsequently presented at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly where it was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes. This initiative is also important in the sense that it could be the first step on the road to the reduction and, ultimately, to the elimination of nuclear armaments, and thus the elimination of the threat of nuclear conflict altogether.

[Tsoppi] Another circumstance mentioned by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko also seems important to me. He recalled in his interview to THE WASHINGTON POST that as far back as June this year our country formulated a very specific and very constructive proposal addressed to Washington -- that agreement should be reached on averting the militarization of space. Aside from the fact that the U.S. Administration responded to this initiative with an attempt to replace the very subject of potential talks, and to incorporate them, so to speak, in talks on nuclear armaments in general, there was also an attempt to lure us into a trap: Let us reach an understanding, they said, on the rules of competition for the militarization of the universe, and there, from there in space, we shall see who wins. We say we are ready for total renunciation of antisatellite systems together with the United States, but the United States does not want to hear of this. Let us start by establishing a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments, Moscow says. Washington's reply is: No! The United States' preparations for victorous wars in our galaxy and all others will be speeded up.

These preparations are indeed being speeded up. Some quite serious scientists are still pondering the question -- they think it is a far from idle question -- of whether there is life on other planets. But the Pentagon purposefully and enthusiastically tries to bring about the damnation of our civilization, with about as many living intelligent beings surviving on the earth as there are on the moon, for example.

[Tsvetov] In his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko recalled the Soviet proposals put forward in March this year. I would like to return to these proposals, which Konstantin Ustinovich made in his speech to voters on 2 March. Comrade Chernenko proposed in his speech that certain norms of behavior between the nuclear powers be drawn up. I shall list these norms. First, renouncing propaganda for nuclear war. Second, pledging not to be first to use nuclear weapons. Not using nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries from whose territory these weapons are absent. Not allowing the spread of nuclear weapons and not transferring the nuclear arms race to space, as you have just mentioned. And finally, trying to achieve a reduction of nuclear armaments.

Of this list of norms of behavior between the nuclear powers, Konstantin Ustinovich singled out four points, evidently the most important ones. These four include the following Soviet proposal, or rather Soviet appeal: an appeal to Washington to take upon itself the pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This appeal has a certain history. In 1981, at the 36th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union made a declaration entitled "Avert Nuclear Catastrophe". At the time, the declaration was passed by the General Assembly. The declaration proposed that all the nuclear powers should renounce first use of nuclear weapons as well as all doctrines that allow for the possibility of first use of such weapons. A year after that, on 15 June 1982, at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, the Soviet Union declared that it was taking upon itself a pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

It is thus quite obvious that this peaceful initiative by the USSR has shown the degree to which fabrications about an alleged Soviet military threat are mendacious and meaningless. Conversely, the advancing of this Soviet initiative has demonstrated again from where the military threat really stems, because the United States refuses to give a pledge on the non-first use of nuclear weapons.

[Tsoppi] Yes, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Here is something else I would like to say with regard to Comrade Chernenko's interview. This is a view that if nuclear weapons cease to be improved, a brake will be put on the nuclear arms race. But Washington, by all accounts, is not prepared to contemplate any possibility of putting a brake on the arms race. Here are just a few phrases from a recent interview given by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Reagan administration will not endeavor to achieve an agreement on arms control.... It can disregard present limitations with regard to missiles deployed on submarines.... We shall under no circumstances relax the necessary modernization of the strategic triad, the secretary said, referring to land-based missiles, submarines and bombers. We need to keep this, Weinberger said. It is our duty to Europe, our duty to ourselves, to our own people, and to free peoples everywhere.

Well, everyone can see that a car without brakes changes from a means of transportation into an instrument of murder or suicide. So what is to be said of the infernal machine of the nuclear arms race with a reckless joyriding driver at the wheel. He steps on the accelerator for all he is worth, forgetting the danger, ignoring the red light, and reacting to no one's signals. And forgetting the brake pedal, he has a giddy feeling that he can carry on with impunity and that he is permitted everything. It is high time to put the brakes on and to stop, and, no doubt, to go into reverse.

[Tsvetov] In this connection, I would like to point out that the nuclear weapons already stockpiled in the world exceed by 5,000 times the explosive force of all the ammunition used throughout the history of mankind, including the Second World War and the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And in these circumstances, when there is such a large quantity of nuclear weapons in the world, and when some political leaders, primarily American political leaders, have no particular desire to put on the brakes, it seems to me that what should be on the agenda now is not the acquisition of new weapons, but the acquisition of a new way of thinking. It seems to me here that the essence of this new way of thinking should consist of the following: Nuclear war cannot serve as the means of attaining any political goals, since the consequences of nuclear war would be ruinous both for the victims of aggression and for the attacking side.

When I speak here of a new way of thinking, I by no means want to say that we, the Soviet Union, should restructure our world outlook. Even before the nuclear age, when dynamite was the most destructive explosive material, our country had already started to conduct a course directed towards putting an end to war and to introduce into international relations the principle of peaceful coexistence. I have in mind here Lenin's peace decree, which lay at the foundation of the Soviet foreign policy.

However, to briefly sum up this part of our talk, I should like to say the following: In his answers to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, Konstantin Ustinovich recalled that we have heard the American Administration speak about its readiness for negotiations before, but these words have never been confirmed by real deeds. The question naturally arises: Why is the American Administration so lavish in its talk of readiness to hold negotiations? The explanation was given by none other than Haig, former U.S. secretary of state. In one of his public speeches he said, with the utmost frankness: Unless the public in the Western countries considers that governments are making efforts towards negotiations and towards relaxation of tension, then these governments will lose the popular support necessary for maintaining the combat capability of their countries.

This, then, is the reason for the American Administration's verbal assurances of its desire for dialogue with the Soviet Union. The reason is its fear of being isolated in its own country. For even under conditions of the shameless chauvinism that has now been kindled in the United States, the majority of the U.S. population nevertheless does not want a confrontation with the USSR which would be fraught with nuclear conflict.

And if the American Administration moves from peaceable rhetoric to peaceable actions, then it will find a serious partner in negotiations in the person of the Soviet Union. This follows clearly from Comrade Chernenko's answers to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper.

Meeting With Mideast Leaders

[Charikov] You rightly pointed out, Vladimir Yakovlevich, that nuclear war cannot serve as the means for resolving disputes and conflicts. This relates in equal measure to a war conducted using conventional weapons. We can see this quite clearly in the Near East region, for example. I would therefore like us to turn our attention to that region.

Last week Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, made a friendly working visit to the USSR. Talks took place between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad. On the conclusion of the visit, a Soviet-Syrian communique was adopted. It is clear from this document that the Soviet Union and Syria expressed profound satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation over many years, relations which were even further consolidated by signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation. During the talks a large number of matters were discussed related to bilateral relations between the two states, as well as a number of acute international problems; first and foremost, of course, the situation in the Near East.

This region continues to be a hot spot, a place where the imperialist aspirations of the United States and Israel have come up against determined opposition from the peoples of the Arab countries. The United States and Israel, as is known, concluded a strategic alliance agreement which may be said to assign their mutual roles. In the course of the talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Hafiz al-Asad, the Soviet Union and Syria reiterated their decisive condemnation of the Camp David treaty and other separate deals with the aggressor. Only an all-embracing settlement can put an end to the long drawn-out conflict and bring peace to the soil of the Arab countries.

[Tsoppi] The Western press, which has been trying over the past few days to analyze the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab countries, talks more and more frequently about a Soviet offensive in the Near East. Well now, in general one can indeed apply that term, if one likes. Soviet policy, including that in the Near East, has never been passive and contemplative. As for the present offensive, what is meant here is essentially the active efforts of our party and state aimed at ensuring for all the peoples of that region a genuine and firm peace in conditions of a political settlement acceptable to all. A whole series of Arab states support our efforts.

I remind our listeners that not long before the talks between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and other Soviet leaders and the Syrian president, the leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic visited Moscow. The visit to Algeria by a Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev was very fruitful. And the end of last week saw the visit of the Iraqi foreign minister to the USSR. These are all differing countries with differing regimes. They all share a common foe, however: the U.S.-Israeli aggressors. They also have one main ally, one which has never betrayed them -- the Soviet Union.

The main circumstance marking all these contacts was the Arab countries' support for the new Soviet initiative, which we have just mentioned -- that same initiative which aims at overcoming the lengthy and increasingly explosive crisis in the Near East. This document which, as you will remember, was published on 30 July, is realistic and constructive in nature. The Soviet Union again proclaims the fundamental principle of the impermissibility of seizing the lands of others by aggression, declaring that all lands occupied by Israel from 1967 onward -- the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Lebanese territories -- should be returned to the Arabs and the restored borders should be declared inviolable. At the same time, of course, all Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands -- of which there are already more than 200 -- are to be eliminated.

The Soviet Union's proposals lay renewed stress upon the need to secure for the Palestinians a real and legal right to self-determination, and, specifically, to establish their own independent state. These demands, incidentally, are in accordance with the decisions of the Pan-Arab conference held in the Moroccan city of Fes. It is very substantive that the Soviet settlement program provides for the return to the Arabs of East Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in 1967, and which should become an inalienable part of a Palestinian state. Naturally, all sides involved in the conflict, including Israel and the future Palestinian state, will be obliged to have self-binding respect for one another's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity on a mutual basis. In a word, the Soviet document contains no reservations and no ambiguities. Everything is precise and to the point, and everything is feasible -- but feasible only through collective efforts and with the participation of all interested parties. The mechanism for this is to be an international conference on the Near East, in which all of Israel's neighbors should necessarily take part, as well as Israel itself naturally and of course, the PLO. The Soviet Union and the United States should also take part in the conference.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add, if I may, that the Soviet proposals for a settlement of the Near East conflict mention another very important point, namely recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Tsoppi] That is why the PLO should take part in the Geneva -- er, a new international conference on the Near East. [sentence as heard]

[Tsvetov] And another very important point mentioned in the Soviet proposals is that in order to secure the stability of a Near East settlement, international guarantees must be drawn up and adopted. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is ready to participate in these guarantees.

[Tsoppi] It is understandable in this connection that the Soviet initiative has attracted the closest attention and has gained wide support in the Arab world, and not only in the Arab world. This has now been confirmed at all the latest Soviet-Arab talks.

The U.S. reaction to our proposals was negative, unequivocally negative. That is because in terms of global strategy, one of the chief concerns of defending U.S. interests in the Neat East is not to maintain peace in that region but rather to establish American military, political, and economic domination there and consolidate the results of all Israeli aggressions. This line was confirmed also during the talks held a few days ago between Reagan and Peres, the Israeli premier. On his return from Washington, where he obtained a promise for $2.6 billion, including $1.4 billion for military needs, Peres said to journalists: This is a capital investment for the position of the free world, for the position of the U.S. and Israel in a region lacking stability.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw the attention of our radio-listeners to yet another remarkable aspect of the Moscow talks with the Arab leaders. They all firmly condemned the U.S. policy aimed at generally exacerbating the international situation, in a global sense.

[Tsoppi] And particularly in Europe...

[Tsvetov] And in Europe in particular. This is what I want to say now. Take, for instance, the joint communique on the visit to the USSR by 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, which says: The sides advocate that mankind should be free from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, that the arms race should be stopped urgently, that there should be no proliferation of nuclear weapons, that there should be a full and general halt on its testing, and a freeze on nuclear armaments. The proposals contained in Comrade Chernenko's replies, those same proposals which the U.S. still rejects, are fully supported in the Arab world. Naturally, the Soviet initiatives are getting support not only from the progressive Arab regimes, but from the broadest sections of the public, from government circles in all countries. The publication of the Soviet-Arab documents just happened to coincide with the publication of Comrade Chernenko's interview for THE WASHINGTON POST.

Here is another point I would like to mention. The Soviet-Syrian communique says: The sides called firmly for an end to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and for destroying those that have already been deployed. In other words, the Arab world watches the aggressive U.S. preparations in Western Europe with legitimate concern. For the Arabs, the deployment of U.S. first-strike systems in Britain, the FRG, and in Italy is not merely a fire on the other side of the water. The Arab countries understand that the Pershings and cruise missiles are targeted not only on the Soviet Union but on them as well. The Arab countries quite rightly make the connection between the deployment of these missiles in Western Europe and the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance. The world has become too small, too closely knit, to permit any disregard for aggressive actions, even when these actions are taking place in quite another region of the world. Therefore, the Soviet-Syrian communique says that there is a very direct link between security on the European Continent and security in the Mediterranean region.

[Tsoppi] Yes, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Indeed the cncern for the situation in Europe is well founded. This concern permeates the statements being made today by many politicians in different parts of the world. In this connection I think of an anniversary being marked rather solemnly in Western Europe. Different dates and anniversaries are celebrated. This year we marked the anniversaries of the liberation of Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, France, Yugoslavia. The 40th anniversary of the final defeat of Hitlerism is approaching. Forty years without a war means, of course, happy peaceful construction. But this also means 40 years of most acute political struggle for the right to this happiness.

Within these 4 decades there were dates that remind us that the imperialist world -- soon after the great victory over Hitlerism -- already intended to use the fruits of this victory for that crusade of which Ronald Reagan is today the self-appointed leader. Thirty years ago -- on 23 October 1954 -- the so-called Paris Agreements were signed. They opened the way for West Germany's rearmament and its becoming a NATO member. The Federal Republic was declared a full member of the North Atlantic alliance and the Western European Union. It was given the right to maintain 12 divisions, a tactical air force, and a navy. Without going into the historical details of this action -- coauthored by Churchill, Eden, Adenauer, Dulles and Mendes-France -- let us just recall that at the time the main and only 'argument', if one may say so, was the Soviet military 'threat' which we hear about to this day, and will hear about for a long time to come, although even the most meticulous anti-Soviet propagandists never managed to prove its real existence.

Stockholm Conference

[Tsvetov] It seems to me that in discussing the conditions and the situation which have not been created in West Europe in connection with the rather dark anniversary, the 30th anniversary of the FRG's membership in NATO, it is necessary to inevitably mention the Stockholm conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

At this conference, the Soviet Union put forward a broad program for establishing lasting peace in Europe. If this program is implemented -- even maybe not in full but at least in part -- then a situation and conditions would be created which would make manifestations of West German revanchism impossible.

It is sufficient to mention, for example, the proposal that all conference participants that possess nuclear weapons should not be first to use these weapons. We have already said today that the USSR has already unilaterally made such a commitment.

The USSR proposed in Stockholm that the conference participants should conclude a treaty renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations, should reduce their military expenditure, should free Europe from chemical weapons, and create nuclear-free zones in Europe. In addition to these political measures, the Soviet Union also proposed military-technical measures for strengthening confidence.

USSR-Finland Ties

[Charikov] Speaking of Stockholm, I would like to mention an example that already embodies in practice the aims and tasks of this conference. This refers to relations between two states that belong to different social systems -- the Soviet Union and Finland.

[Tsvetov] Both being participants in the Stockholm conference...

[Charikov] Quite so. Our countries have just marked the 40th anniversary of signing the armistice agreement that laid the foundation for a radical change in future relations. The ensuing experience has demonstrated clearly and convincingly the degree to which links between states belonging to different social systems can develop fruitfully.

An important element in our cooperation is trade -- conducted in various forms but always to mutual advantage. Many times I have heard statements made by representatives of the business world in other Western countries -- referring enviously to the volume, scale, and range of Soviet-Finnish trade. But in addition to trade, our countries also cooperate in the sphere of science, technology, and culture, and develop links in public relations. The positions of our countries on a number of international political issues are characterized by proximity, or coincide.

Finland shares the concern of the Soviet Union over the rise in international tension, and expresses the conviction that even under present conditions there is potential for a return to the policy of detente and cooperation. Finland's constructive stance in the international arena has brought well-deserved respect and authority for that country.

It is no accident that the final phase of the all-European conference on security and cooperation was held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland. The word Helsinki has now become a concept in its own right. We often talk, for example, of the spirit of Helsinki, meaning of course good will and the desire of all peoples for peaceful coexistence and for developing good-neighborly relations.

Well, comrades, the time for our program is up. On behalf of the participants in the broadcast, I thank you for your attention. Goodbye, and all the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

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["International Situation: Questions & Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium; Eduard Kovalev, international affairs journalist; commentator Igor Charikov; and Boris Andrianov, for political commentator]

Situation in Middle East

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] As before, our mail contains many letters dealing with various aspects of the situation in the Near East and the USSR's relations with the Arab countries. Here to answer your questions, comrades, is Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, a member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA.

[Volskiy] You know, comrades, that in Moscow's present diplomatic season a major place is occupied by visits of leading figures from the Arab countries. The leaders of South and North Yemen and the president of Syria have already visited the USSR in October. Yet to come is a visit by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Iraq. In short, the front of Soviet-Arab friendship is broadening and gaining strength. Evidence of this is the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic. This is not the first such treaty between the USSR and an Arab country. The Soviet Union has already concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation with Syria, Iraq, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. All these documents go to make up the harmonious system of Soviet-Arab relations that plays an important and positive role in the development of the situation in the whole Near Eastern region. We are on the side of the Arabs, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated, because they are struggling for a just cause, for maintaining their independence and sovereignty.

Why is it that the USSR's support for the just cause of the Arab people is acquiring particular significance right now? The fact is that in the Near East the confrontation between two trends is not simply continuing, but growing stronger and more acute -- between the trend toward establishing true, sound, and just peace in that region, and the line toward aggravating tension and making the hotbed of danger and war in the Near East permanent.

This confrontation, which assumes various forms, manifests itself in a variety of ways in different parts of the Near East. It is also reflected in the increasingly severe and cruel repressions resorted to by the Israeli authorities in occupied south Lebanon. It also manifests itself in the swelling partisan struggle in south Lebanon, a partisan struggle which is all the more significant in that it embraces the entire region, a region in which it is not that easy for underground fighters and partisans to operate since it has neither high enough mountains for the opponents of the occupation to hide in, nor forests or jungles from which they might carry out their military operations.

The partisan movement in south Lebanon can only develop successfully with the broad support it receives not only from the population of the region itself, but also from the majority of the Lebanese people living outside it. We can see the same process -- a process of confrontation between two trends -- inside Lebanon too, where, on the one hand, normalization of the situation is continuing, and, on the other hand, the situation is deteriorating in some towns in a mountainous area, where pro-imperialist, pro-Israeli agents sometimes provoke internecine clashes.

[Kachanov] Dmitriy Antonovich, Lebanon now finds itself, as it were, at the center of the Near Eastern conflict. Is it possible to say why?

[Volskiy] The reason is clear. That country is the latest victim of Israeli aggression. But of course, in other areas of the Near East, we can also see reflections of the same confrontation between the trend toward strengthening peace and the line towards aggravating the situation.

Particularly, the long drawn out war between Iran and Iraq has a negative effect on the situation in the Arab world. Washington is stepping up its efforts to exploit this war in order to sow discord among the ranks of the Arab states and foist separate deals with Israel upon them. Reports have again appeared of attempts to resume the defeatist Camp David process, which seemed to have finally floundered. The Reagan plan for the Near East, rejected by the Arabs, based on depriving the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, has been pulled out of the archival dust. But can it be said that the United States is striving in the Near East to rely solely on conservative circles of the Arab world? No. As before, its main support is an expansionist, aggressive Israel. This has become especially noticeable since the visit to Washington by Shim'on Peres, the head of the new Israeli coalition government, and not simply because the United States has promised to meet all Israeli requests for financial aid. Washington clearly wishes to use this aid to exploit Israel more effectively, for its part, in its Near East imperialist strategy.

In this connection, one may cite, for example, the statement of the former defense minister, Sharon, who now occupies a ministerial post in the new Israeli cabinet as well. What he said was roughtly this: Israel is not so indebted to the United States as the United States is to Israel, since Israel performs invaluable military services for Washington. Sharon even added up the total value of these services: $10 billion. And although it is of course difficult to see where he got this figure, one thing is obvious: In the U.S. imperialist strategy, not only in the Near East, but in the Mediterranean region as a whole, Israel is playing a growing role.

This was confirmed by Prime Minister Peres during his current visit to Washington. In his talks with the U.S. leaders, he stressed that Israel is and remains the United States' most reliable and important ally in the southern Mediterranean.

Indeed, this strategic alliance is already showing itself on the most varied levels, and directly on the military level. Evidence of this is, for instance, the decisions to hold U.S.-Israeli maneuvers and grant the U.S. 6th Fleet bases in Israel, as well as the political interaction between the two countries, which has gained strength since the formation of a new government in Tel Aviv. It has gained strength particularly because Prime Minister Peres had earlier declared himself more than once a supporter of the Reagan Near East plan.

There is no doubt that the election calculations of the White House master made themselves felt in the haste with which the Reagan administration met all the financial requests of the Israeli prime minister. Reagan reasons that the Israeli lobby, which has traditionally always supported the U.S. Democratic Party, will now apply all its weight on the Republican candidate's side of the scales.

[Kachanov] But it seems to me that longer-term factors also play their role here, in particular the United State's striving to energize NATO's southern flank, which has been weakened due to Greece's opposition to Washington's aggressive plans in the eastern Mediterranean. In this situation, the importance of Israel for the United States increases, and this evidently had an effect on the positions adopted by U.S. leaders during the talks with Peres.

Note may also be made of the increasing military presence of the United States itself in the Near Eastern region, at which the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is officially aimed. This force needs permanent storage facilities for arms and military equipment in this region, and Israel is prepared to grant the United States the opportunity to establish such storage facilities on its territory. Moreover, according to some reports, such storage facilities are already being established.

All this naturally increases the danger of war in the Near East and the eastern Mediterranean. Hence the growing striving of peace-loving forces to achieve a most speedy settlement to the long drawn out Near Eastern conflict.

[Volskiy] But such a settlement would be reliable only if built, not on separate deals, not on de facto recognition of Israeli conquests, but on respect for the legitimate rights and interests of all the peoples of the Near East, including of course the Palestinian Arabs. It is on precisely this basis that the USSR proposes that a Near Eastern settlement be sought, as evidenced by its new proposals on this question.

[Kachanov] I remind you that these proposals have provisions for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories, and satisfy the right of the Palestinians to establish their own state, which could be set up on the West Bank of the Jordan and on the Gaza Strip. The Soviet proposals also have provisions for a number of other points that are important from the viewpoint of a Near East settlement. They also map out the route to attaining such a settlement: convening a conference under UN auspices with all interested parties participating, including the PLO.

[Volskiy] Only two countries have openly come out against the Soviet proposals: the United States and Israel. The Arab countries, above all the progressive states of the Arab world, have firmly backed this initiative, but so have those that adhere to a conservative orientation. The Soviet initiative has elicited a broad response in Western European political circles. It has met with a positive reception from most of the participants in the Nonaligned Movement, so a platform for the struggle for a lasting Near East peace agreement has been established. Now, it is important that this opportunity be realized, and that the cause of a settlement should finally move on from stagnation.

[Kachanov] Thank You, Dmitriy Antonovich.

Soviet Troops in Afghanistan

Questions continue to reach our program about various aspects of the situation in Afghanistan. Many people, including Comrades Shalibov of Dzhezkazgan, Ivanov of Kiev, Tyutrin of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, and Klimov of Moscow, ask about the role of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the cause of defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

You know, comrades, that the presence of Soviet troops on Afghan territory is being interpreted by imperialist propaganda in an individual way [po-svoyemu]. Above all, the very legitimacy of their presence in Afghanistan is called into question. Let us go back to the events of April, 1974. As you know, the revolution was the Afghan people's purely internal affair. At first, the imperialist powers hoped that the revolutionary regime would not last long, and that blows by internal reaction would bring it down. But that did not happen, and then a gamble was made on armed interference from outside, on intervention.

From the end of 1978 on, bands of counterrevolutionaries and foreign mercenaries, equipped with the most modern weaponry, began entering Afghan territory from Pakistan on an increasing scale. This cannot be described as anything but aggression. That is the term used to define such actions as the dispatch by a state, or on behalf of a state, of armed bands, or groups of irregular forces or mercenaries who perpetrate acts using armed force against another state. Here I am adducing Article Three of the definition of aggression adopted by the United Nations in 1974.

As you know, the organizer and coordinator of this aggression is the United States. Imperialism's armed intervention in Afghanistan directly broached the question of the security of the USSR's southern borders. Taking this into account, and pursuing its internationalist duty, the USSR positively responded to the Afghan leadership's request, made more than once, I repeat, more than once, for all-around assistance including military assistance. This was done in full accordance with international law, and on the basis of Article Four of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan.

The role of the Soviet military contingent lies in rendering aid to the Afghan Army in repulsing armed aggression from outside. The Afghan leaders have more than once spoken of the effectiveness of this aid, including Comrade Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic. In one of his recent speeches, and here I quote a BAKHTAR report, he gave a high appraisal of the USSR's internationalist aid in ensuring Afghanistan's security and defending the independence and sovereignty of the country against the intrigues of external reaction and imperialism.

But of course this is recognized not only in Afghanistan. THE INDIAN OBSERVER, published in Delhi, writing on the external threat to the security of the Afghan revolution, points out that in these conditions an exceptionally important role is played by the limited contingent of Soviet troops who are discharging their international duty on Afghan soil. The presence of Soviet troops there does not create a threat to a single one of the states of the region, the paper stresses. On the contrary, the Soviet contingent, introduced at the request of the legitimate government of Afghanistan, in full accordance with the treaty of relations between the two states, serves as a stabilizing factor, reliably preventing any expansion of armed provocations against Afghanistan by the counter-revolution and its sponsors in the United States and Pakistan, writes THE INDIAN OBSERVER.

It is perfectly clear that the need for the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan will end only when the armed interference in the internal affairs of the republic ends completely, and when firm international guarantees are given that such hostile acts will not be undertaken in the future.

Meeting in La Palma

Many of our listeners are alarmed over the situation in Central America. Reports about the meeting held between leaders of the patriotic forces and the head of the regime in El Salvador, Duarte, have therefore provoked a number of questions. The essence of these is reflected in the letter from Comrade Vasilyechko from Bryansk, who asks: Does this meeting not represent a turning point in the development of events in the Central American region?

Such a conclusion, one would think, would be hasty at present. Yes, the meeting between the patriots and Duarte did take place as planned on 15 October in the town of La Palma in Chalatenango Department. The talks lasted almost 7 hours and resulted in a joint communique providing for the setting-up of a mixed commission to study proposals from both sides and to examine what conditions are needed to bring an end to the bloody war in El Salvador. Another meeting is intended in the second half of November.

Naturally, the peace dialogue which has started up between the opposing sides is to be welcomed. But, at the same time, one should not forget that the aims being pursued by the patriots and the Duarte regime are different. This also came out during the talks in La Palma. Duarte proposed the declaration of a countrywide amnesty, presupposing the disarming of partisan detachments, and the absorption of the patriots into political life. He promised to grant the people freedom of speech and assembly and other attributes of democracy.

What Duarte was depending on was simple: To deprive the partisans of the military strength and disperse the patriots among the population of El Salvador, where, evidently, they could even be dealt with by the fascist-style thugs from the death squads. The patriots easily saw through this trap being set by the Duarte regime.

As Facundo Guardado, one of the members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front/Revolutionary Democratic Front delegation, said after the meeting: It would be absurd to expect our partisan army to lay down its arms. The patriots are demanding a just peace accord and participation with full rights for themselves in the Government of El Salvador.

One should also not fail to see that the sides were brought to the negotiating table by different reasons. The patriots are seeking a halt to the bloodshed in El Salvador, which has claimed over 50,000 lives during the 4 years of the civil war. Duarte's agreement to dialogue with the partisans was clearly forced on him. On the one hand, Duarte was forced into the meeting by successes being scored by the Salvadoran patriots in the armed struggle against the Duarte regime. On the other, he was nudged into this by the White House, which is aiming to make use of the peace talks in El Salvador as an achievement of its own, as a move in Reagan's election campaign. This was calculated as an attempt to change the American public perception of the White House's line in Central America, which is one of an aggressive line directed toward suppressing the national-liberation struggle in the region.

Of course, in linking the events in El Salvador to the general picture in Central America, one should not overlook the fact that the situation around Nicaragua is growing more complicated every day. Washington is constantly building up the scale of its undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution and moving in more and more detachments of its mercenaries against it. That undelcared war threatens to grow at any moment into direct American intervention. It is precisely this, and not at all the talks in El Salvador, which indicates Washington's true intentions in Central America.

Japanese Militarism

We are continuing to receive letters from people who appear to be interested in certain questions concerning the Japanese Government's militarist line. I shall ask our foreign political commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov to deal with some of these questions:

[Andrianov] When I was on this program about 6 weeks ago, I touched on certain aspects of the policies of Nakasone's present cabinet testifying to growing military preparations by Japan. Over this short period since I was last on the program there have appeared many new facts confirming that Tokyo officialdom's militarist line is becoming more and more glaringly manifest.

I shall cite just one instance which even at first glance speaks volumes. There has appeared in the Japanese press, literally in the last few days, news that work has begun on building a nuclear bomb shelter underneath the parliament building in Tokyo. The paper MAINICHI reported that this is to be an enormous structure. The concrete shelter for Japan's legislators -- and maybe not just for them -- will be eight stories underground. It is to be equipped with everything needed to enable its future residents to stay for a lengthy period. In short, what they have started building in Tokyo is a huge nuclear bunker necessary, as they obviously see it, in the event of thermonuclear war.

But who is threatening Japan? For, just a few weeks before the reports appeared about the start of work on building the underground refuge we mentioned, Comrade Tikhonov, head of the Soviet Government, had indicated, in a reply to the governor of the Japanese prefecture of Kanagawa, that the Soviet Union has suggested an exchange of views with Japan concerning the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on guarantees, meaning recording in an appropriate juridical-treaty form the Soviet Union's pledge not to use nuclear weapons against Japan. In its turn, the Japanese side would endorse a pledge to strictly and consistently observe the nonnuclear status of not manufacturing or acquiring nuclear weapons and not allowing such weapons to be brought on to Japanese territory or into the country's airspace or territorial sea. The matter could hardly be put more clearly or succinctly: It means reaching an accord on mutual pledges and enshrining it in an appropriate international document, then honorably observing the agreement concluded and thereby acquiring a total guarantee that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against Japan.

[Kachanov] But as far as one can judge, the Nakasone government maintains quite a different view on this matter. It is no accident that Japanese ruling circles are not stepping up their efforts to mold public opinion into the conviction that the nonnuclear principles are supposedly no longer appropriate to the situation existing in the world.

[Andrianov] Let me recall that none other than Premier Nakasone himself has said that the possession of nuclear weapons is supposedly not counter to Japan's Constitution. Developing this, to put it mildly, dubious thesis, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe gave a most transparent hint in Parliament when he said that it would be difficult for Japan to stick to its nunuclear policy in the event of emergency circumstances. Incidentally, these so-called emergency circumstances are currently being exaggerated to the extreme by representatives of Tokyo officialdom. They are not only being talked about. They have already become a pretext for stepping up militarist activity by Japan, whose armed forces now form an integral part of the U.S. aggressive military machine. This is further confirmed by the evident fact that the Japanese Air Force and Navy are more and more often taking part with the U.S. Armed Forces in elaborating scenarios for military actions against an adversary. Depicted as adversaries are the socialist countries located on mainland Asia.

In actively participating in Washington's militarist strategy, Tokyo officialdom is, among other things, preparing to engage in provocative ventures involving the blockading of international straits in the Far East in the event of those same notorious "emergency circumstances," as the Japanese rulers call, in bigotedly diffident fashion what in simple terms would be called the outbreak of war. As far back as the spring of this year, the first large-scale Japanese-U.S. exercises were held, during which joint action by the air forces and navies was worked out for blockading entrance to the Pacific Ocean from the Sea of Japan. And now, as the journal JAPAN QUARTERLY has indicated, destroyers and submarines of Japan's Navy, as well as special aircraft, maintain a constant patrol of the three most important international straits -- La Perouse, the Korean Strait, and the Tsugaru Strait.

In preparing in ever more intensified fashion for some kind of "emergency circumstances," Tokyo officialdom is striving to incite a fever of militarism in the country, to sow in the minds of the people the idea that Japan is supposedly threatened with aggression from outside. It is in just this context that the appearance of the reports about the gigantic nuclear bunker being built underneath the Parliament building is to be seen. It must be supposed that the reports about this were deliberately leaked to the Japanese press so as to pour even more oil on the flames of the propaganda hysteria about the mythical threat allegedly looming over Japan. The aggressive military preparations and the provocative saber rattling in the Far East by ruling circles in Tokyo in unison with Washington are the true source of tension, and not only in that region. They also serve as a real threat to peace and security for the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

PRAVDA ON REACTION TO CHERNENKO POST INTERVIEW

PM191521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 18 October: "Consistent Policy of Peace"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union advocates the achievement of accords in the sphere of arms control and reducing the danger of war on a just and mutually acceptable basis which would signify real progress in both Soviet-American relations and in the international situation as a whole. This is the leitmotiv of the broad international responses to Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions.

In publishing the full text of K.U. Chernenko's replies, THE WASHINGTON POST carries an article by D. Doder, director of the newspaper's Moscow Bureau. As Moscow declares, the article states, Soviet-American relations can be improved if the United States displays genuine interest in reaching just agreements on arms control problems. The Soviet leader emphasized that the Soviet Union will not hold things up if what the President said about readiness for talks is not simply a tactical move. In an editorial published in the 18 October issue, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes the Soviet leader's constructive and realistic approach to problems of arms limitation.

A White House spokesman made a special statement devoted to K.U. Chernenko's replies. "We agree," he said, "with President K.U. Chernenko that there is no sensible alternative to the constructive development of relations between our two countries. We will carefully study his statements, and will conduct our dialogue with the Soviet Union and study the possibilities of making progress through diplomatic channels." However, going on to answer correspondents' questions, the White House spokesman came out against a nuclear arms freeze and essentially rejected the notion of introducing a reciprocal moratorium on tests and deployment of space arms.

In an attempt to whitewash Washington's militarist policy, the White House spokesman maintained that the United States does not use force other than in response to an attack. "But what about Grenada? We used weapons there," an ABC-TV correspondent asked in that connection. No reply to that question was forthcoming.

"The Reagan administration acted quickly and welcomed the tone of K.U. Chernenko's interview, but equally quickly made it clear that it does not intend to change its policy in the way the Soviet leader suggested to facilitate a return to the negotiating table," NBC-TV states.

"The Soviet leader," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "suggested several ways to improve Soviet-American relations and begin talks on arms control, at the same time pointing out that there is still no real move toward peaceableness in Washington's policy." K.U. Chernenko, America's CBS-TV reports, expounded ideas which could result in overcoming the impasse in the arms control sphere. He proposed banning the deployment of weapons in space and reaching agreements on a nuclear arms freeze, and called on the United States to ratify the treaties on underground nuclear explosions and also to adopt a pledge renouncing first use of nuclear weapons.

Moscow urges the United States to back up its words with deeds, a commentary in Britain's THE GUARDIAN states. The Soviet leader drew the American side's attention to the most important problems, for whose resolution the USSR has advanced clear and precise proposals.

Deliberately distorting the USSR's position on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, Britain's BBC maintains that if the United States adopts just one of the four specific disarmament proposals metioned in the replies, then the Geneva talks previously under way will be resumed. However, the Soviet Union has repeatedly emphasized that for talks to begin, the United States must remove the obstacles which it itself created when it deployed new American missiles in West Europe. K.U. Chernenko's replies clearly state that the Geneva talks were wrecked by the United States itself and that the United States has refused to remove the obstacles to those talks.

The Soviet Union, West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU points out, believes that relations between the two great powers can and must be improved. However, for this real deeds by Washington are needed.

SOLTON VIEWS REASONS U.S. HOLDING BACK FROM TALKS

LD191955 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] When replying to questions put to him by THE WASHINGTON POST, the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, again stressed the urgent need to prevent the arms race in space. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes:

The Soviet Union is working persistently to achieve that objective. In June of this year, the Soviet Government officially proposed to the Washington administration to begin corresponding talks. A concrete date for opening the talks and the place where they were to be held were mentioned. This was to be in September in Vienna, Austria. Now October is already drawing to an end and still there are no talks. What's holding them back?

It seems to be clear to everyone that if a whole class of strike space weapons was banned and eliminated as the Soviet Union suggests, that would be in the interests of all mankind. The lethal threat to the earth from space would be removed. Ways would be opened to solve problems of limiting and reducing other strategic arms. And it's quite possible to reach an agreement which could also be the basis for a corresponding international treaty. Space weapons are so far only developing. A full ban on the deployment of space weapons and the destruction of the small amount of weapons that have already been produced could be reliably and effectively controlled, and in the opinion of the Soviet Union, as a first step, it is necessary along with starting talks to establish a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of strike space systems. In other words, in order to reach an agreement, it's only necessary to show a sincere desire to close all roads to the militarization of outer space.

Unfortunately, the United States seems to have no such desire. True, this time Washington did not immediately brush aside the Soviet proposal as it used to do before. It came up with a reply. However, instead of preventing the arms race in space, it proposed to the Soviet Union to begin working out some kind of rules of such an arms race, meaning actually legalizing that race. Such a negative stand was expressed also in an official statement of the White House made in connection with the Soviet leader's interview to THE WASHINGTON POST. Konstantin Chernenko again confirmed that the Soviet Union continues to be prepared for talks to work out and conclude an agreement on preventing the militarization of space. There also remains in force the Soviet proposal that the nuclear powers freeze all their nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, there is a practical possibility to finalize an agreement on banning fully and universally the testing of nuclear weapons. Washington's agreement to follow the example of the Soviet Union and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons could also help to strengthen peace. But those and other problems on ending the arms race and lessening the military danger require a concrete effort, and so far Washington is quite different. It's enough to mention just one figure to see what it is really doing: $300 billion have been allocated for the needs of the Pentagon in the new fiscal year. This shows the intention of Washington to attain military superiority at all costs and that is the main reason why there are no talks today either on space or any other weapons.

U.S. REACTS TO TASS STATEMENT ON ACCORD EVASIONS

LD212342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Facts Against Inventions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 21 Oct (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

While the USSR is strictly and unwaveringly fulfilling the concluded treaties and accords, the United States is taking practical steps directed at the avoidance and direct violation of international obligations, and the disorganization of normal relations between states. Such is the leitmotiv of reactions from the international press to the TASS statement.

However, there is also a "reaction" of a different kind -- from Washington. In connection with the TASS statement, the U.S. State Department rushed to come forward with assertions to the effect that the accusations against the United States are "unfounded." Arguments? Proofs? Instead of these they bring forth...a quote from a speech by the U.S. President, who stated that "The United States continues to fulfill its obligations and promises on the corresponding accords."

There recently certainly has been no lack of verbal assurances from the U.S. leaders of their "peace-loving intentions" and striving for arms control, especially on the eve of the presidential elections. But, another thing is indeed just as well-known: The peacemaking, or rather pseudo-peacemaking assurances emanating from Washington are literally backed by no real deeds. But why, one asks, must the world believe not real facts but rhetoric if such an important question as Washington's attitude to international commitments is at stake?

The TASS statement not only shows with numerous examples but proves with all conviction that the present Washington administration has frankly embarked on undermining previously reached agreements on limitation and reduction of armaments, including by evasion, nonobservervance, and sometimes direct evasion of them as well. This is an irrefutable, and we should add, sufficiently widely known fact. And facts are a persistent thing; they cannot be cancelled out by verbal tightrope-walking, or swept aside with the aid of quotations. This should be remembered by the "refutors" from the U.S. State Department.

REACTION TO CIA MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRAS

Chigir on 'Scandal'

LD192213 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

The Reagan administration takes feverish measures to get out of a new big political scandal that has broken out in the United States in view of the publication of the CIA's secret document which was prepared as a "special manual" for Washington's hirelings -- Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary forces.

The ABC Television Network is stating that the White House tries to check the scope of the growing polemic aroung the CIA. The U.S. press writes that the Washington leadership seeks to dissociate itself from the ominous "manual". The point is that all its contents not only confirm the pursuance of a policy and practice of state terrorism in international relations by the U.S. Government, but also glaringly contradict President Reagan's assurances that his administration ostensibly forbade the U.S. Government institutions to organise or make for preparation of conspiracies for the purpose of assassinations.

The CIA's document has already been adopted by the USA's hirelings' army which consists mainly of former Somozistas sheltered by Washington. It is made the duty of that army to carry out a large-scale programme of terrorist actions in Nicaragua against the Sandinist government for the purpose of destabilising it and subsequently restoring in the country the ways which existed under Somoza the butcher. Among those actions special attention is given to acts of sabotage on military and industrial facilities, the organisation of street disturbances, the creation of an atmosphere of chaos in the country, blackmail, kidnappings, and "neutralisation", that is, assassination of Nicaraguan state and party officials.

Quite understandable is the commotion caused by the publication of the CIA's document, the authenticity of which is not questioned, among Washington's ruling circles which try to pose as "fighters" against terrorism. Indignation over the CIA's criminal activities in Nicaragua is reflected both in the U.S. press and in U.S. Congress.

The elaboration of a manual for U.S. hirlings by the CIA was aimed, as Congressman Thomas Downey stated, at encouraging terrorism. Edward Boland, chairman of the House Committee on Intelligence, has described the manual as disgusting. He pointed out that its existence confirms that the undercover war against Nicaragua is being conducted for the purpose of overthrowing the Sandinist government.

The number of measures to camouflage and make secret the CIA's criminal activities has not been, perhaps, so large under any of the previous U.S. administrations as under the Reagan government. Let us recall, in particular, the law which was adopted in 1982 and which made secret the subversive work of the U.S. special service.

By means of that law and of other legislative measures, such as, for example, order dated December 4, 1981, Reagan unleashed the CIA, lifting all restrictions on its activities. The restrictions had been imposed in the seventies after scandalous exposures. The CIA's present instruction to the hired killers is the direct consequence of the political and practical activities of the Reagan administration. Let us note, incidentally, that, as is pointed out in the U.S. press, the most direct involvement of the top leadership of the administration in the CIA's ominous document is not ruled out at all.

Thus, it has been convincingly confirmed again that in Central America, just as in other parts of the world, the Washington administration counts on terror and armed violence, without disdaining such dirty and disgraceful means as political assassinations.

U.S. Called Source of Terrorism

LD202204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Washington, 20 Oct (TASS) -- A noisy political scandal, brought about by the publication here of extracts from a "special manual" prepared last year by the CIA for anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands, is continuing to flare in the United States.

This secret document has become yet further evidence of the implementation of a policy of state terrorism by the U.S. Government.

The House of Representatives' Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has confirmed the involvement of the CIA in the preparation of the "manual," which contains concrete recommendations for the Nicaraguan "contras." In particular, they are invited to "destroy military and industrial objectives in Nicaragua, organize street disturbances and demonstrations, blackmail state and party leaders, going as far as the use of measures to "neutralize political opponents," in other words, their murder.

"The CIA manual, THE WASHINGTON POST writes today, is no scandal and no mistake. It is an admission that one can only hope to divide the Nicaraguans from their government with the help of falsehood and terror. If it has become necessary to lie to the local population, kill government officials, bring in criminals and cutthroats to do so, brainwash the population, encourage mob law using 'false admissions by citizens,' call for the killings of innocent people who may later have created for them the 'haloes of martyrs who fell for a just cause', then, as was the case in Vietnam, we are again waging an unjust war in the name of unjust objectives."

W. Mondale, Democratic Party candidate for the post of president of the United States, has demanded that Reagan dismiss Casey, the CIA director, and stressed that the manual has provided evidence about the true objectives of U.S. policy in Nicaragua, which amounts to the "overthrow of the Sandinist government."

The reports about the existence of the "handbook of terrorism" for the counterrevolutionaries caused a bombshell in the U.S. Congress. T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, Congressmen G. Miller, T. Downey, and a number of other legislators sharply cirticized the President and also demanded that the CIA director resign. "The present administration, which condemns terrorism in other countries, is in effect itself sanctioning its use by American agents," G. Miller, member of the House of Representatives states. The United States, he noted, is now waging a war against Nicaragua that includes the mining of ports, the preparation of sabotage manuals, and the publication of textbooks on terrorism and the organization of assassination attempts.

In an attempt to evade responsibility and put a stop to the scandal, Reagan has announced the start of an "investigation" into this issue. However, as White House spokesmen have stated, the administration has no plans to dismiss Casey. Indeed, it is he, what's more, who has been entrusted with the actual "investigation." In this the White House has stressed that the results of this will hardly become known before the elections, and that it is possible they will remain secret altogether for "national security" considerations.

In light of the new exposures of the CIA's criminal activity, the White House ceremony in which Reagan signed the bill on the so-called "fight against international terrorism" appears particularly hypocritical. For the scandal over the notorious manual has once again proved that the U.S. Government is indeed the chief source of the terrorism.

U.S. PLANE CARRYING FOUR CIA AGENTS CRASHES

LD200620 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 20 TASS -- A U.S. spying plane with four CIA agents on board has crashed near the Salvadoran capital. All of them have died.

According to an official statement of the White House spokesman, the plane was making a flight with the aim to collect reconnaissance date for the Salvadoran regime. He reaffirmed that the dead Americans had worked on a contract with the U.S. Government. The UPI News Agency reports that they all were CIA officers.

PRC HOLDS PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD202105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] As the XINHUA agency reports, the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the 12th convocation was held in Beijing today. The plenum adopted a decision on the reform of the structure of the Chinese economy and decided to convene an all-Chinese party conference in September 1985.

A report on the plenum session says that the party conference will examine and adopt proposals on the main directions of the PRC's Seventh 5-Year Plan of national economic development for 1986-1990, and will also examine a number of organizational questions.

SOVIET MUSICIANS DISCUSS COMPLETED PRC TOUR

OW190839 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners' at the invitation of the Chinese Culture Ministry, a group of Soviet artists led by composer Flazkovskiy made a performance tour of China in September. This was the first time Soviet performers visited China since 1965. During their 15-day stay in China, they have 10 concerts in Beijing, Hangzhou, and Suzhou. Some 20,000 people attended their performances.

Today, composer Flazkovskiy and violinist Vinnitskiy join us in our program. They will talk about their impressions of their trip to China.

Flazkovskiy says: [Begin Flazkovskiy recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] I recently had the honor of leading a group of Soviet artists on a performance tour of the PRC. We are grateful to the Culture Ministry for letting us perform before Chinese audiences for the first time since cultural exchanges between our two countries were suspended for 20 years. Our performances in Beijing, Hangzhou, and Suzhou were accorded very warm and unusually sincere reception by the Chinese audiences. We were delighted indeed. We were also glad to meet old friends and make new ones during our performance tour of China. We would be happy if our performances help promote cultural relations and strengthen friendship between the two countries and peoples. [end recording]

Flazkovskiy says in conclusion: I think our cultural relations should be expanded and intensified in order to deepen our mutual understanding.

Dear listeners, the following is a talk by Vinnitskiy, violinist and winner of the Tchaikovskiy music competition.

[Begin Vinnitskiy recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] I was on a performance tour of the PRC as a member of the Soviet artists group last September. The concerts were successful and were warmly welcomed by Chinese audiences. They were held in halls capable of accommodating 1,500 to 2,000 people. The television stations carried our concerts live. Many Chinese citizens heard and watched our performances. I was delighted. The meeting at the Beijing Music Conservatory was unforgettable to all members of the group. Many of the conservatory's professors including the dean himself, has studied at the Moscow Music Conservatory. During our short visit to China, we familiarized ourselves with the Chinese people's music and culture with keen interst. We were happy. [end recording]

FRENCH JOURNALIST IN DRA RECEIVES 18-YEAR SENTENCE

LD201746 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 20 TASS -- A special revolutionary court has examined in open session in Kabul today the case of French citizen Jacques Abouchar.

On September 17, 1984 Jacques Abouchar, a correspondent of the French "Antenne-2" television network, crossed among an armed gang in two automobiles from Pakistan into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the area of Spin Buldak populated locality in Afghanistan, at a distance of 20 kilometres from the border, the group ran into an Afghan border patrol, who demanded that they should stop. In answer the bandits opened fire and badly wounded three soldiers. As a result of an exchange of fire one motor vehicle was knocked out and caught fire, the second one succeeded in escaping.

In a search on the place of the incident, were found documents, various property, cine and photographic cameras and beside the automobile near a water ditch there was a foreigner, who named himself French citizen Jacques Abouchar.

It was established in the course of the investigation that Jacques Abouchar, who was directly assisted by counter-revolutionary gangs (an evidence of that is the letter in which the bandits operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were instructed to give Jacques Abouchar and his fellow-travellers every assistance, down to engaging in combat operations specially for them) crossed into Afghanistan's territory to film actions of bandit elements against the legitimate government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and collect information on the situation in the country.

In the course of the trial Jacques Abouchar pleaded guilty to illegally crossing the border, and was forced to admit that he had cooperated with counter-revolutionaries.

The court sentenced Jacques Abouchar to 18 years in prison for illegally crossing the border among an armed gang, which engaged in fighting against a border patrol, in whose course three soldiers were badly wounded (the law considers it to be armed struggle against the republic), for actual cooperation with bandits.

It was specially stressed in court that the French television crew led by Jacques Abouchar were planning to misinform the public opinion on the situation in Afghanistan, to stage a noisy campaign in favour of the counter-revolution and thus cause damage to the national sovereignty and international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

REBEL USE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE IN DRA ALLEGED

PM191545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch under the rubric "Caught Redhanded": "Secret of the Silvery Container"]

[Text] Kabul -- The attack was sudden and brief. Only an insignificant part of the gang of Allah Kaywan, who is known by the nickname Gondal ("poisonous tarantula"), managed to escape to the mountains. The guards of the dushman staff with the splendid name of the "Islamic Committee" scattered after the first shots, leaving everything on the tables and in the closets of the bandits' office.

At first, the soldiers of the Afghan subunit participating in the combat operation near the troubled city of Khowst, discovered nothing special in the abandoned bandits' lair.

Only a more detailed inspection, conducted now in a calm, unhurried manner, permitted the discovery of a hiding place in the wall. There, neatly wrapped in waxed paper and cellophane, two silvery metal containers resembling boxes for massive, expensive cigars were stored. They bore inscriptions in English. None of the soldiers participating in that August battle knew English. However, the drawing on the top of each container did not require it. The human skull and crossbones on a silvery background were eloquent enough. Poison. Toxin.

The find was forwarded with very great precautions to chemical service specialists of the Afghan People's Army in Kabul. Their sorcery did not take long. The dushmans had hidden in the wall a potent toxin capable of sending more than one village to meet its maker.

The Afghan comrades permitted me to view the trophy captured near Khowst. Round, oblong drums, quite light in weight, were packed in new aluminum foil, which had not had time to lose its factory shine. In addition to the sinister emblem, there were two red inscriptions in English: the name of the preparation, "Phostoxin", and a warning to those who would use it, "Poison." The containers were sealed at the top by a capron bung. The name of the firm and the country where it was produced were missing. However, as the specialists firmly believe, the type and method of packaging and even the type face of the inscriptions attest that the "product" was made by Americans.

I was also shown the laboratory's conclusion. I will cite it in full:

"The containers offered for analysis each contain 30 gray tablets. Their purpose is to contaminate water sources and foodstuffs. "The symptoms of poisoning are headaches, shortness of breath, weakness, chest pains, pains in the upper part of the abdomen, loss of consciousness, convulsions, and death after a few days."

"If two such tablets got into a well containing drinking water or into a soldiers' pot, there would be a lot of grief...." The young Afghan captain in charge of the containers told me.

The news of the sinister find near Khowst created a storm of indignation among the Afghan people. Everyone understands perfectly that Gondal, the "poisonous tarantula", did not procure his drug on the black market and it certainly was not concocted by craftsmen-alchemists of the Orient. As the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR points out, "It is a question of the use by bandits in our country of chemical weapons, which was planned and elaborated in detail by the U.S. special services. This is one of the most barbarous and inhuman types of weapons for the mass destruction of people."

The counterrevolution has used chemical toxins on Afghan soil before. Two years ago, I visited a very large Kabul hospital, where approximately 100 girls between 15 and 18 years old, pupils of a high school in the capital, were brought one day. Bandits had sent them a letter demanding that they boycott school lessons in which "revolutionary heresy" is taught. When the girls contemptuously rejected that attempt at blackmail, poison was added to the school's drinking water tanks. That bandit action resulted in the loss of 14 young lives.

In Nangarhar Province at the beginning of this year I met Afghan Army Colonel Rahmatullah, whose unit had come under a direct chemical attack by a dushman gang. The dushmans had set up camp in the building of the district committee, whose members they had shot, in the village of Nove-koza in the Khukiani District. Rahmatullah received an order to destroy that counterrevolutionary gang. The battle lasted from 1900 until 0100. The desperate bandits decided to make a breakthrough to get out of the ring, and during the penultimate attack they set off four mines with chemical charges. The soldiers who experienced their effects developed the characteristic symptoms of poisoning: asphyxia, watering of the eyes, general indisposition, vomiting, and loss of hearing for approximately 1 hour.

I could spend a long time citing such examples: As competent Afghan organs point out, a threat of massive use of chemical weapons has now arisen in Afghanistan. Former counterrevolutionaries who recently went over to the government side declared that the ammunition that has arrived in Pakistan for the dushmans from the United States and certain other countries this year includes a large number of chemical shells, mines, and grenades. Defectors assert that plans have already been drawn up for their extensvie use in carrying out subversive acts both against representatives of the organs of people's power and government troops, and against the peaceful population.

Here everyone unanimously emphasizes one circumstance; those who supply the counterrevolution with toxins are trying to achieve a dual effect -- to harm the Afghan people and to pass off the results of their own actions as "irrefutable proof" of the use of chemical weapons by the Afghan Army and Soviet troops in the DRA.

The leaders of the counterrevolutionary organizations ensconced in Pakistan readily set about implementing those dirty designs of their transatlantic bosses. As the DRA press reports, they have already given instructions to their "proteges" operating on Afghan territory to begin using chemical ammunition and, at the same time, to gather factual material on its results. They have been instructed, in particular, to send to Peshawar photographs of people affected by toxins, tape recordings of conversations with eyewitnesses to the use of chemical ammunition, and samples of water and soil from contaminated regions.

In order to ensure that this factual material is richer and more convincing, the bandits are recommended not to spare peaceful inhabitants. All the photographs, eyewitness accounts, and water samples collected are intended to mislead the world public and prove that it is not the Americans and their mercerary gangs in Afghanistan, but Afghan and Soviet troops that are waging chemical war in the republic. However, lies will not get you very far. During the summer's combat operations by the Afghan People's Army against dushman gangs, a great deal of proof of where the poisoned arrows fly from was obtained. For example, are not the four letters sent by the leaders of various anti-Afghan reactionary organizations in Pakistan to their wards in Afghanistan eloquent in this respect?

Thus, a message from Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" to one Faruq Mansur, head of a gang operating in Lowgar Province, tells of new consignments of arms from "foreign friends," including chemical ammunition. It is necessary to send urgently to Peshawar three to five people from each large detachment who could be trained to handle new types of weapons." Skilled American and other instructors teach courses.

Sayyed Ahmad Geylani, leader of the "National Islamic Front of Afghanistan," demands that his party's "fighters" make active use of toxins and that the victims of actions be "delivered to Peshawar for propaganda purposes." A letter from the Pakistani staff of the "Islamic Revolutionary Movement" party addressed to the leader of a gang operating in Farah Province states that he is being sent a new consignment of toxins, which must be used "in accordance with the plan drawn up earlier." Finally, the fourth document, addressed to the bandit underground in Herat by Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan." is reproachful about the fact that "proof of the use of toxins by the Afghan Army and Soviet troops has still not been obtained."

Nor will it be. It is impossible to prove what does not exist. As numerous facts and documents attest irrefutably, including the case of the silvery containers, a single "exporter" is sending venomous poison onto Afghan soil. This is the old and inexperienced specialist in chemical provocations -- U.S.imperialism.

KAPITSA SEES OFF LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT

PM191319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Departure Home"]

[Text] On 17 October Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Lao foreign minister, left for home after a stopover in Moscow.

He was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES INDONESIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM191303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Ali Wardhana, Indonesian coordinating minister for economics, finance, industry, and national development supervision, paid a visit to the Soviet Union 6 through 13 October at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The coordinating minister was received by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. There were talks with Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He had conversations with N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification; and A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the conversations and talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a constructive exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Indonesian relations. The unanimous opinion was expressed that the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia accords with both countries' interests, and with the interests of consolidating peace in Asia and the world at large. The mutual desire was expressed to take the necessary steps to exploit the existing potential for broadening ties between the USSR and Indonesia in the trade and economic sphere.

It was agreed to hold consultations in Moscow or Jakarta as soon as possible in order to further activate economic ties and define the specific objectives and forms of cooperation.

Emphasis was placed on the great importance of strengthening contacts between the relevant Soviet organizations and Indonesian business circles, including contact between chambers of commerce and industry. The sides agreed to encourage such contacts and to exchange exhibitions, delegations, and groups of experts.

The minutes of the talks on questions relating to the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Indonesia were signed.

During his stay in Moscow and Leningrad, the Indonesian visitor visited a number of industrial enterprises and saw the sights.

A. Wardhana left the Soviet Union 13 October.

He was seen off at the airport by Ya.P. Ryabov and other officials.

REPORTAGE ON GRISHIN'S VISIT TO BELGRADE

PRAVDA on SFRY Arrival

PM191509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, arrived in Belgrade 17 October in accordance with an invitation. It will participate in measures devoted to the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist invaders.

On the same day, talks were held at the City Committee of the Belgrade League of Communists. During the talks, the sides exchanged experience of the city party organizations' work and examined questions of mutual interest.

The head of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation expressed gratitude for the cordial reception and the invitation to visit the SFRY capital to participate in celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the German fascist invaders. The anniversary of Belgrade's liberation, he said, is a great festival for the peoples of Yugoslavia. At the same time it is also a portentous date for the Soviet people. It is celebrated widely and solemnly in the Soviet Union.

V.V. Grishin described how the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are carrying out selfless work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and are successfully filfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The resolution of the creative tasks facing Muscovites, as well as all Soviet people, is inseparable from the tremendous work that the CPSU is doing in the international arena. We are all witnesses to the sharp exacerbation of the international situation. The reason for this is the adventurist, militarist policy of the reactionary circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. Under these conditions the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and the efforts of all the world's peace-loving forces in the struggle to curb the arms race, to ensure international security, and to preserve peace on earth assume special significance.

S. Milosevic, chairman of the City Committee of the Belgrade League of Communists, informed the guests of the work of the work which the Communists and all working people of the Yugoslav capital are doing to implement the 12th LCY Congress decisions.

V.V. Grishin met with I. Stamboic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee. Questions of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY were discussed.

A supper, during which toasts were exchanged, was given at the city assembly in honor of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation.

Grishin Visits Combine

LD191046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast; A. Shakin report]

[Text] Good day comrades. A delegation of the Moscow Gorkom led by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, is visiting Yugoslavia for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from fascist invaders.

[Begin report by correspondent A. Shakin, identified by caption] (?The guests) [word indistinct] from Moscow visited the Belgrade agricultural combine. This is one of the country's best agro-industrial enterprises. Comrade Grishin and members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the combine's work. The comprehensive processing of agricultural produce was particularly interesting. The combine consists of 30 enterprises where grain, corn, milk, meat, fruit, and vegetables are turned into products which are ready for sale. As specialists said, a complete production cycle has been worked out at the combine -- from the furrow, to the store. For example, (Frikom) factory freezes 15 types of vegetables and produces 30 types of (?ice-cream) and produces half-finished bakery products. As was noted at the meeting, the experience of the Belgrade combine has much practical significance. The matter concerns cooperation between the two countries in developing the agro-industrial complex. For a number of years now hot-houses manufactured in the Soviet Union have been used at the combine's farm, and from there hybrid seeds of corn and fruit tree saplings go to our country.

A new direction has now appeared in these contacts: a project to build a major combine for processing agricultural produce in Krasnodarsk Kray has gotten off to a fully practical start. Furthermore, the experience of the Belgrade enterprise will be used, as will the draft elaborations of Yugoslav specialists and their new technological decisions. Such contacts, as was noted, present a higher level of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in agriculture. [end report]

Grishin Meets With Sukrija

LD191542 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade October 19 TASS -- A delegation from the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee Viktor Grishin, currently on a visit here, today met with Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Ali Sukrija. The conversations, held in a friendly atmosphere, focused on the further development of relations between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The sides also discussed other questions of mutual interest.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of communists of Yugoslavia Dobrivoje Vidic, the USSR's Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov, other officials took part in the conversation.

Delegation Leaves SFRY

LD211105 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade October 21 TASS -- The delegation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, left here for home today after participating in activities marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from fascist invaders.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), S. Milosevic, chairman of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, B. Bogdanovic, chairman of the City Assembly of Belgrade, M. Popovic, secretary of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and by other officials. N.N. Rodionov, the ambassador of the USSR to Yugoslavia, was among the send-off party.

Arrives in Moscow

LD211408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow Gorkom headed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, returned to Moscow from Belgrade today. It participated in the events dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the capital of Yugoslavia from fascist aggressors.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other official representatives.

Yugoslav Media Coverage

For Yugoslav reportage of Viktor Grishin's visit to Belgrade for the 40th anniversary of that city's liberation, including his meeting with Ali Sukrija, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium president, see the Yugoslavia section of the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO MARK BELGRADE LIBERATION

LD200759 Moscow in Serbo Croation to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the Nazi occupiers, which was attended by representatives of the public in our capital city and by members of the Moscow garrison, was held today on the premises of the Central Club of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

The meeting was attended by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ivan Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Admiral of the Fleet of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov, Army General Aleksey Yepishev, and other Soviet military commanders. The meeting was also attended by Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, and by Embassy staff. Army General Gennadiy Obaturov, head of the Frunze Military Academy, spoke at the meeting. He spoke of the course of the Belgrade operation, of Soviet and Yugoslav armed cooperation tempered during joint fighting against German Nazi invaders.

He referred to cooperation between our countries which is developing successfully in many areas. On behalf of those attending the meeting, General Obaturov conveyed to the Yugoslav people sincere congratulations in connection with the anniversary date. Ambassador Milojko Drulovic also spoke at the meeting. We was warmly greeted by those present.

DEMICHEV, GDR'S HAGER ADDRESS CULTURE FESTIVAL

PM211747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festival of Friendship: Opening of GDR Culture Days in USSR"]

[Text] Friendship -- Freundschaft! These words, full of deep meaning, were heard 10 October in the USSR Bolshoy Theater. The ceremonial opening of the GDR culture days in the Soviet Union took place here. The festival is being held in honor of the 35th anniversary of the formation of the first worker and peasant state on German soil.

The ceremonial opening of the festival was attended by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, Ye.K. Ligachev, and an official GDR delegation headed by K. Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and by E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, warmly welcomed the fraternal country's envoys who are here to take part in the art and literature festival marking the GDR's jubilee. The GDR's formation, he said, became possible thanks to the victory of the Soviet Army and all progressive democratic forces over fascism, a victory which laid the foundation new stage in the German people's history. The SED, rallying the working masses, has led them along the only correct path of social progress and building a new society.

The GDR's 35 years have been glorious years of implementing the invincible teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin as well as of the principles of socialist internationalism. The working class' industry and high degree of organization, the people's ideological-political unity, the party's wise leadership of all spheres of social life, and the fraternal socialist countries' all-around aid have enabled the GDR to effect fundamental changes in social relations and to achieve major successes in the development of the economy, the improvement of the people's welfare, and in the culture and education of man.

These have been years of the emergence and consolidation of all-around cooperation between our countries. The results of this cooperation were rated highly during the meeting between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and E. Honecker in Moscow in June this year. The party and the Soviet people will continue to do everything necessary to ensure that the friendship between the Soviet people and the GDR people, formed by the joint solution of the noble tasks of building a new society and tempered and tested by time, strengthens and develops.

The speaker then stressed that in the present international situation, which has been considerably exacerbated through the fault of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the consolidation of the socialist countries' unity and the coordination of their actions play a key role in preserving peace in our world. The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries are sparing no effort to ease international tension and halt the arms race. Their peace-loving policy is encountering the peoples' understanding and increasingly active support.

The lessons of World War II remind us of the need to raise our vigilance and to strengthen the unity of all progressive, peace-loving forces. The masters of culture are also called on to make a considerable contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and for the conservation of life on earth. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, Gorkiy's renowned question and challenge -- "Whom are you with, masters of culture?" -- sounds unprecedently urgent and demanding today. The enemies of peace fear the cohesion of the masters of culture whose voice is heeded by millions of people.

Socialist culture is playing an ever increasing role in the further intensification of the relations of fraternity and cooperation between our countries, the speaker continued. The reciprocal holding of days of culture has become a graphic expression of this. Soviet people view the present meetings as a symbol of our peoples' unity in the struggle for peace and social progress, as one more confirmation of our unswerving loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. P.N. Demichev expressed the certainty that the culture festival, which will be held in all the union republics, will serve the noble cause of consolidating fraternal friendship between our peoples.

In his answering speech, K. Hager conveyed to the Soviet people fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, Comrade E. Honecker, and the GDR Government and people. We are profoundly moved, the speaker said, by the fact that here in Moscow, as throughout the Soviet Union, our state's jubilee is being celebrated as our joint holiday. We wholeheartedly thank the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet Government, and all citizens of the great land of the soviets for this.

During the years of its existence, the GDR, under the leadership of the party of the working class -- the SED -- has become a politically stable, economically powerful, highly developed state, the speaker noted. For all this we are indebted to the victory of the glorious Soviet Army and its allies over Hitler's fascism, which brought the German people liberation from fascism. We will continue to honor this liberation exploit by the Soviet Union with profound gratitude. That is why we are simultaneously celebrating the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation along with preparation for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great victory.

K. Hager then noted that the development of culture and art in the GDR had from the outset been linked very closely with the USSR's multinational culture and art. Works by Soviet authors occupy a firm place in the spiritual life of the country's working people. In turn, the creative work of the GDR's masters of culture has won Soviet people's recognition. Thus we may now rightly speak of the mutual enrichment and constant rapprochement of the art and literature of the Soviet Union and the GDR.

Then the speaker described the achievements of the GDR's cultural figures in recent years. Many new works have been created -- stories, novels, songs, compositions, paintings, and sculptures, -- reflecting the new life and illuminating the problems of building the developed socialist society. The new cultural institutions in Berlin and other cities have opened their doors. Through their creative work, writers and artists and all figures of culture are struggling for world peace and against the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

In conclusion, the head of the GDR delegation expressed the conviction that the GDR culture days in the USSR, like the forthcoming days of Soviet culture in that country, will convincingly demonstrate yet again the indestructibility of the fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU and between the two states and peoples.

A great concert was then given by GDR masters of art. The performers -- leading artistic collectives and soloists -- had brought to Moscow songs and poems about the German working class, the fraternity and unity of the GDR and USSR working people, and the inspired, constructive labor of the builders of a socialist Germany.

The program was adorned with works by classical German writers and modern GDR authors, and with folk songs and dances. The ode "Thank You, Soviet Soldiers" resounded as a tribute of deep gratitude to the immortal liberation exploit of the land of the soviets.

On the same day, the GDR envoys visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

On 10 October, E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, organized a friendly meeting to mark the GDR culture days in the USSR. The meeting was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of public organizations.

Also present was the GDR delegation headed by SED Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary K. Hager, which is taking part in the culture festival.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS DRESDEN SYMPHONY PERFORMANCE

LD192223 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Emissaries of the German Democratic Republic who have been taking part in days of culture of the fraternal country are taking the warm memory of friendly meetings back with them from the Soviet Union. This festival of art and friendship, devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, ended in the Grand Hall of the Moscow conservatoire today with a concert by the Dresden state symphony orchestra. The concert, which was a great success, was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture; members of the official GDR delegation at the culture days; and Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

GDR'S FISCHER WRITES ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

PM181331 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 41, Oct 84 pp 7-9

[GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer article: "The Socialist Policy of Peace"]

[Text] On October 7, 1984, the German Democratic Republic, the first socialist state on German soil, will celebrate its 35th anniversary. A jubilee date is always an occasion to look back over the past years and to glance into the future. The 35-year record of the GDR shows that in the heart of Europe, on territory once regarded as one of the centres of imperialist policy, there has arisen, with the support of the USSR and other socialist countries, a politically stable, economically developed socialist state that has become a factor of security, above all on the European Continent.

The going was not easy. The path we took involved intensive effort in the political, ideological and economic spheres.

In 1983, per capita national income in the GDR amounted to 12,580 marks, as against 1,274 marks in 1949. Our industrial output grew 13.3 times over in the same period. Grain crop yield has increased from 1.81 tons per hectare in 1949 to 4.5 tons this year.

This impressive progress in practically all spheres of the national economy has improved the people's life considerably and borne out the efficacy of the socialist system.

The past period has also witnessed a persistent struggle on the part of the GDR on the world arena for recognition of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and for international status. This was at the same time a struggle for recognition of the results of World War II and the postwar European borders, in short, a struggle for peace. The imperialist forces and revanchists of all descriptions would not reconcile themselves to the strengthening of a German workers' and peasants' state whose objective was socialism, and whose foreign policy credo was to safeguard peace. Blackmail and economic boycott, political pressure and diplomatic blockade were used in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history, to strangle the new socialist German state.

Backed by the socialist community, the GDR held out in this struggle which is part of the overall contest between socialism and imperialism in Europe. It has been demonstrated once again that belonging to the community of socialist states secures the independence and sovereignty of each member, and conversely, the growing strength of each contributes to the might of the entire community.

Today the peoples show respect and sympathy for our state, which firmly and unswervingly fulfills its obligation to do everything in its power to ensure that war should never again arise on German soil.

A social system to which war and violence are alien has become a reality in the GDR. Socialism has come to stay in this country, and socialism and peace are interconnected.

In conformity with the Potsdam accords and the behests of the best representatives of the German people, and serving the vital interests of our nation, the young anti-fascist state had to begin by cleansing people's minds of the poison of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, establishing normal relations with neighboring countries and laying the foundations of lasting friendship. Today close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states is the vital cause of every citizen of our republic.

The GDR is marking its 35th anniversary against the background of a complicated international situation, in a period of great importance for the future of mankind. Never since World War II has peace been so fragile. Now the world is witnessing a contest between two policy lines - the policy of peaceful cooperation among nations pursued by the socialist countries, and the policy of arms buildup and confrontation pursued by imperialism which seeks to achieve military superiority and world domination. Late last year the deployment of new American medium-range missiles began in Western Europe in addition of the 7,000 nuclear warheads already stationed there. The first batteries of the new weapons are already primed for action. World tension, which has been growing at a rapid rate over the past few years as a result of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, is greater than ever. As Erich Honecker put it, "the world has entered a new and, perhaps, the most dangerous period of its postwar development."

The new American missiles on European soil are first-strike weapons. Their deployment shows that the U.S. and the other leading Western powers have departed from the principle of equality and equal security - a principle they have long wished to discard. The U.S. and NATO generally intend this move to upset the approximate military-strategic balance of forces between socialism and imperialism which has always been the basis of international security. The new arms spiral imposed by Washington poisons the world climate, undermines the stability of international relations. Far from strengthening security, all this inevitably heightens the war danger and increases international instability.

The cardinal issues of war and peace on which the future of mankind pivots today are now in the focus of the confrontation which now affects all countries and continents.

In this struggle, the GDR is a staunch and reliable fighter. It took an active part in laying the foundations of peaceful co-operation in Europe. Its responsible actions and and its readiness for mutually acceptable compromises made it possible to reach such agreements as that on transit and on the basis of relations between the GDR and the FRG which facilitated preparations for the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe and the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. This enabled the two German states to move further in their relations towards mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty in home and foreign policy affairs, towards the mutal recognition of the fact that neither state can represent the other on the international arena or speak on the other's behalf.

Using the opportunities offered by its diplomatic relations with 131 countries, by its membership in the UN and other international organizations and by its participation in multilateral negotiations, on the vital problems of peace and disarmament (such as those in Vienna and Stockholm, for instance), the GDR resolutely upholds peaceful coexistence and international detente.

The deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe -- with the FRG accounting for two thirds of them -- has dangerously increased the threat of peace. For the first time since World War II a direct threat to peace again emanates from German soil -- from the territory of the FRG.

The deployment of every new American missile aggravates the international situation, tense as it is, and inevitably hinders the development of normal relations between European states. Every new missile on the West German soil adversely affects the relations between the GDR and the FRG and renders utterly meaningless the political declarations about joint responsibility or partnership in the name of security. Every new American missile amounts to a direct encouragement of the forces which insist that the German question remains "open" and speak of the existence of "The German Reich within its 1937 borders."

All this runs counter to the pledges made under all European agreements and gives rise to anxiety. The degree to which a country meets its commitments is a measure of its contribution to the relaxation of world tension and of its readiness for peaceful co-operation among states.

The GDR and its allies hold that the deterioration of the international situation must be stopped and the principles of peaceful coexistence revived.With the deployment of the U.S. first-strike weapons, peace has become more vulnerable; at the same time, there have grown forces actively opposing the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation.' This policy is meeting with ever more active resistance.

In the present circumstances, the approximate military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the U.S., between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is a decisive factor and an indispensable condition of peace. Thanks to this equilibrium, which is a major historical gain of socialism, Europe has been living in peace for forty years, since the end of World War II. After the arrival of U.S. missiles in Europe, therefore, the socialist countries have taken countermeasures, including measures on the GDR territory. These countermeasures will be called off as soon as the U.S. and NATO stop deploying the first-strike weapons and dismantle the systems already deployed.

Socialist countries have made the appropriate proposals which are set forth in the documents of the Warsaw Treaty states, in the Prague Declaration adopted on January 5, 1983, in the joint statement by the heads of socialist states of June 28, 1983, and also in the recently adopted declaration of the CEMA countries on the Maintenance of Peace and International Economic Co-operation.

This is a realistic programme because it is based on the principle of equality and equal security and takes the well-grounded security interests of all sides into account. Its message boils down to the following: peace rather than the arms race; arms equilibrium at the lowest possible level rather than military superiority.

Wherever they live, people have the right to a peaceful and secure future. Today as never before we all have a responsibility to do everything in our power to safeguard peace.

Like every socialist state, the GDR is firmly resolved to act in full conformity with this, the chief postulate of our time.

POLISH-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD112247 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 11 Oct 84

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, October 11 -- Talks between delegations of the Polish Ministry of Home Trade and Services and the Soviet Ministry of Home Trade on mutual deliveries of market goods and scientific and technological cooperation of both ministries in 1985 were held in Moscow.

The Polish delegation was chaired by Minister Anna Kedzierska, the Soviet by Minister Grigoriy Vashchenko.

The talks resulted in the signing of a protocol between the two ministries on the exchange of market goods in 1985. Poland will receive additional quantities of mechanized household appliances (including refrigerators), bicycles, watches, etc. The Polish side will export to the Soviet Union some textile and leather products, sporting goods and others.

The total value of this trade in 1985 will be higher by about 50 percent than the expected value of exchange this year.

The sides also decided to broaden the exchange of goods between voivodships and border districts of Poland and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE UNION SEMINAR ENDS IN MOSCOW

PM181030 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Seminar's Work Ends"]

[Text] The Soviet-Polish trade union seminar on "The Position and Role of Trade Unions in Socialist Society," jointly organized by the Agriculture Workers Union Central Committee with the Timber, Paper, and Woodworking Industry Workers Union Central Committee, ended its work in Moscow yesterday.

The participants heard reports dealing with different aspects of the Soviet trade unions' activities and visited enterprises where they saw for themselves the activity of primary trade union organizations. Conversations also took place with the leadership of the trade union central committees on the practical work of sector trade union organizations in the USSR.

The Polish side at the seminar was represented by leading officials from the trade union federation uniting workers from agriculture and from the timber and woodworking industry.

MTI: USSR, HUNGARY SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD101827 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, October 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian Home Trade Minister Dr Zoltan Juhar and Soviet Minister of Commerce Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko Wednesday signed in Moscow a protocol on barter trade and technical-scientific cooperation in domestic trade in 1985. The agreement envisages the exchange of 1,200 million forints worth of consumer goods.

The department stores and border-zones of the two countries exchange directly 200 million forints worth of goods. Hungary imports from the Soviet Union mainly refrigerators, portable black and white and colour television sets, radio sets, champagne and vodka and returns of car seat covers, artificial leather garments, logical toys, tinned vegetable and fruit.

Under the protocol of technical-scientific cooperation the experts of the two countries are to cooperate in trade organization, improvement of the conditions of purchase for customers, advertising and the use of computer technology.

HUNGARIAN ARMY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM191519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Hungarian People's Army headed by Major General E. Szabo, deputy chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 15 through 18 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Moscow Military District Political Directorate, the Hungarian comrades were familiarized with the experience of party political work in the USSR Armed Forces and the activity of political organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on improving ideological work, and also in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The delegation visited the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Infantry Division. The Hungarian political workers visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and saw the sights of the Kremlin. The delegation of Hungarian People's Army political workers left for home 18 October.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT GREET CSSR'S STROUGAL

LD181747 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have sent heartfelt congratulations to member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal upon his 60th birthday and wished him good health and further successes in his important activity for the good of the Czechoslovak people, in the interests of the further consolidation of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, in the name of peace and socialism.

For his big services in developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia and on the occasion of his 60th birthday Lubomir Strougal was awarded the Soviet Order of the October Revolution.

KUZNETSOV, OTHERS HOLD TALKS WITH DUTCH DELEGATION

PM191427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] In the Kremlin on 17 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the States General (Parliament) of the Netherlands headed by D. Dolman, president of the States General Second Chamber.

An exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations took place and a number of topical international problems were discussed, above all the worsened situation in Europe as a result of the siting of new American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Here the important role of the movement of peace-loving forces in the matter of detente and strengthening peace on the continent was stressed. European parliamentarians can make a substantial contribution to removing the increased threat of war.

V.V. Kuznetsov acquainted the delegation members with the Soviet Union's proposals for improving the international situation and its new foreign policy initiatives expounded in the speeches and statements of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He emphasized that preventing nuclear war and preserving world peace are the invariable aim of the Soviet state.

D. Dolman noted the usefulness of bilateral meetings of parliamentarians. He stressed their significance for improving mutual understanding and strengthening peace and detente.

The intention was declared to help further develop mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific, and cultural ties between the USSR and the Netherlands.

The following participated in the talk: A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Soviet Soviet of the Nationalities; S.A. Losev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.N. Beletskiy, USSR ambassador to the Netherlands; and F. van Agt, Netherlands ambassador to the USSR.

A talk was held on the same day between the Netherlands parliamentarians and members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The following participated in this talk: V.V. Zagladin, V.V. Karpov, S.A. Losev, P.A. Naumov, and N.V. Orlova, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

During the talk, an exchange of opinions took place on a number of topical international problems of mutual interest and on questions of Soviet-Netherlands relations.

The sides stressed the need to strengthen European security, particularly the need to radically lower the level of nuclear confrontation on the continent.

The parliamentarians advocated that all states should increase their efforts to prevent further fueling of the arms race and to remove the threat of nuclear war.

A positive evaluation was given concerning bilateral Soviet-Netherlands relations. It was noted that further development of these relations will promote the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The talks was held in a friendly atmosphere.

A meeting took place on 18 October between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the States General delegation. The guests were welcomed by A.E. Voss.

The parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and main thrusts of the two countries' supreme legislative organs and discussed questions connected with further expanding interparliamentary ties. It was stressed that the development of comprehensive ties and exchanges between the parliamentarians of the Soviet Union and the Netherlands serves the cause of better mutual understanding as well as strengthening contacts in the fields of economics, science, and culture. Both sides were united in the opinion that in the present difficult international situation the parliamentarians of different countries can help the movement of peace-loving forces to preserve and strenghten peace and can help prevent nuclear catastrophe and return international relations to the course of peace cooperation.

Participating in the talk were T.N. Bokareva, S.A. Losev, L.V. Radyukevich, V.I. Terebilov, and L.P Shurygina, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.N. Beletskiy, USSR ambassador to the Netherlands; and senior officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Foreign Ministry. A luncheon was given on the same day on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet to mark the States General delegation's visit.

Dutch Parliamentarians Comments

LD220953 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- "The reception accorded to the Dutch delegation in the Soviet Union was most friendly", the head of the delegation of the States General (Parliament) of the Netherlands, president of the Second Chamber of the States General Dirk Dolman has pointed out in a TASS interview. The delegation left for home on October 21. It stayed in the USSR on an official visit since October 13 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"We have seen very much, as much as one may expect in one week. We did not expect to be received on such a high level", he said.

"Discussions held by our delegation were quite extensive and frank. Of course, the great difference between our political systems remains. However, it was interesting to us to closely acquaint ourselves with the life of your people when staying in your country".

"We have never had any doubt about the right of the Soviet people to safeguard their true security", the head of the delegation went on to say. "The population of Leningrad visited by the delegation experienced immeasurable suffering and hardships during World War II. Next year all the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory. Soviet people have every right to be proud of what they have accomplished during 40 years of peace".

Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and Alma-Ata -- capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 22 OCT

LD220742 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS -- A Finnish delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation will take part in celebrations making the 40th anniversary of an armistice between the USSR and Finland and the establishment of the Finnish-Soviet Union Society.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES AUSTRIA VISIT

LD211254 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 20 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, continues its official visit in Austria. Today the members of the delegation met with leading officials of the Austrian-Soviet society, one of Austria's largest public organizations, whose aim is all-round development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states.

The Soviet MPs were speaking about the achievements of the Soviet people in various fields of the economy, culture and science, and the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its commissions. It was pointed out that in pursuing a constructive policy in the international field, the Soviet Union sets as its main aim a limitation of and finally an end to the nuclear weapons race, ensuring lasting peace and detente.

The leading officials of the society said that the Austrian public highly appreciates the Soviet Union's efforts for strengthening international security. They pointed out that the activists, all members of the Austrian-Soviet society will further strive to make their contribution to strengthening and developing the bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union, to ensuring further progress in bilateral relations between the USSR and Austria, whose peoples are united by the common striving for peace.

POLYAKOV-LED DELEGATION ENDS DENMARK VISIT

LD212247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] The visit to Denmark by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ended. The delegation spent a week in the country at the invitation of the Danish Folketing. During meetings with representatives of Danish official circles and of the public, the Soviet parliamentarians spoke in detail of the Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and preserving a lasting peace on the planet.

U.S. TRADE POLICY CAUSES EEC DISSATISFACTION

LD190318 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The course of the United States at curbing East-West trade causes dissatisfaction of the Common Market countries, writes the French QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS.

According to the newspaper, it is belived in the EEC circles that relations between the United States and the EEC countries in the question of trade in technology with the Soviet Union might lead to the unprecedented tension between the United States and Western Europe.

The reason for this is well-known: The United States, as it is justly held in countries of the European Economic Community, is concerned about ensuring the interests of its own industry, rather than the security of Western Europe.

The U.S. Administration is striving to secure dominant positions in the economic relations with all countries, including West European countries. The restriction of trade with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is one of the main levers of exerting effect on the competing branches of the industry of the EEC countries for the purpose of undermining their activity.

Last Monday the permanent Senate Subcommittee on Investigation at the Committee on Governmental Affairs issued another report which confirms again the bans imposed by the USA on the sales to the Soviet Union of goods and technological processes which "it needs particularly". This practice of the Washington administration contradicts the interests of the West European partners of the USA. It would seem the Washington politicians should have learned something from a good lesson concerning large-diameter pipes and gas pumping units for the export gas pipeline of the USSR. The Soviet Union launched the production of these units and gas is being sold to Western Europe. But having suffered a fiasco the leaders of the U.S. Administration are, apparently, heading for another. This time they chose so-called "trade in technology" the consequences will presumably be the same.

The maintenance at a high level of the interest rates by the Reagan administration is also a lever of pressure on West European states. This practice by Washington undoubtedly undermines the economy of its partners, is pumping West European capital into U.S. industries, including the war industry. Meanwhile the flow of capital from Western Europe prevents the solution of such urgent problems as mass unemployment, and other problems.

So there are weighty grounds for discontent which is growing in the EEC circles with regard to the trading policy of the U.S. Administration. But it is highly doubtful that Washington will heed these circles. Practice shows that the U.S. leaders are concerned only with their own egoistic interests and ignore the needs of others.

SWEDISH GENERALS PRESS FOR INCREASED FUNDS

PM220927 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 17 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Ivanov article: "Bill for Naval Games'"]

[Text] Helsinki -- According to reports from Stockholm, Swedish generals are demanding more millions. The plan they have submitted for the government's examination outlines a 900-million kronor increase in military appropriations in the period from 1985 through 1990. The main bulk of these funds, commander in chief L. Ljung stated, will be spent on creating an "effective system of antisumbarine defense."

The naval games organized by the Swedish admirals hunting secret submarines have not ended unsuccessfully in the sense that the Swedish taxpayers are now to pay out several hundred million kroner. The bill has been drawn up. It is not the first since mythical submarines allegaedly started to visit Swedish territorial waters.

The newspaper EXPRESSEN wrote once that just 1 day of naval games in Karlskrona cost more than 1 million kronor. However, the military are not used to counting the cost. A loss of several million always becomes for them a major replenishment of arsenals.

I recall that back in 1982 they managed to procure 600 million kronor in excess of the normal appropriations. Now they are counting on obtaining an extra 900 million kronor. Thus, Sweden's military budget will increase to 21 million kronor. SVENSKA DAGBLADET tries to convince its readers that the risk of attack on neutral Sweden has allegedly increased acutely of late. If they do not fork out for the creation of an antisubmarine defense system, this will have serious consequences for Sweden. The argument is not new. Naval games have always been held to the accompaniment of the theme of the growing "Soviet threat." Now it is being played again in an attempt to procure extra appropriations.

It is difficult to suppose that the generals intend to draw the line at this bill. A few days after L. Ljung submitted his plan, the Swedish Air Force commander announced his demands. Apparently it does not suit him that the main bulk of the future appropriations will go to the navy. The 100 million kronor which will be assigned to the Navy will not, in his opinion, resolve all the problems facing the Swedish combat squadrons. We may suppose that an extra request for more millions is already being prepared in the commander in chief's office.

The Finnish newspaper HUFVUDSTADSBLADET writes that the financial plan prepared by the military has not evoked rapture on Stockholm. By all accounts, bitter disputes are developing. There are several reasons. "The fact that the military is haunted by failure in the hunt for secret submarines is perfectly understandable," OREBRO-KURIREN pointed out. "But, when this becomes the basis for obtaining extra appropriations, doubts emerge."

KORNILOV ASSAILS 'FREE PHILOSOPHER' GLUKSMAN

LD182304 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 18 Oct 84

["Monsieur Gluksman on a Slander Mission" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more apparent is the serious threat to Europe stemming from the deployment of American first-strike nuclear weapons on the West European soil, the more difficult it is to act for the circles, which are trying to justify the militaristic policy of the USA and NATO. The opponents of detente have set themselves the aim of trying to intimidate the West Europeans with the conjured-up "threat from the East," using as a cover "scholarly-philosophical" speculation. It is within the framework of this effort that a certain Andre Gluksmen set out from Paris on a mission to "enlighten" the public of those countries on the subject of the crucial problems of war and peace.

If one is to believe publicity, Gluksman is a philosopher, a "free philosopher, with his "own credo", a man of "independent views". But take, for example, the lecture presented by that gentleman in Copenhagen. Monsieur Gluksman was talking for a solid three hours. But one will not find even a grain of "independence" in his presentation even by means of a microscope. On the contrary, the whole of his so-called "lecture" is nothing else but an exercise in old lies, and hackneyed inventions. The lecture contained malicious attacks against the USSR's peaceable foreign policy and attempts of discrediting the Soviet society, shameless slanders against the West European anti-war movement.

There is not even a trace of his own "credo". Many NATO propaganda centers could, with good reason, institute criminal proceedings against Gluksman for plagiarism.

There is, yet, nothing astonishing about that, if one recalls what Monsieur Gluksman really is. Once that gentleman listed himself among "leftists", then having sensed that the "leftists" were no longer in fashion, made a U-turn to the right, and as a Paris newspaper pointedout, "changed the uniform of a Maoist for that of an American paratrooper." Monsieur Gluksman is sporting today the overseas political uniform, writing anti-communist lampoons and kneeling in public before the initiators of the anti-Soviet "crusade". He more than once said that it is "better to be dead that red". He opposes any talks and agreements with the Soviet Union, claiming that any attempts at reaching agreement with the USSR are tantamount to almost a "new Munich". He declares for everybody to hear that only nuclear weapons can save the Western civilization and is stubbornly trying, albeit all in vain, to bring discredit upon the mass movement for peace, which has assumed a mass scale in France and other European countries. The Paris weekly LE CANARD ENCHAINE has described Monsieur Gluksman with good reason as an Atlantic scribbler who claims the role of some "architect of ideas" but, in real fact, has not even a hint of his own ideas.

The fact that "American paratrooper" Gluksman has been chosen by certain circles in the West for ideological subversive tours of the West European countries is not surprising. Surprising is another thing: by what those people in Denmark, and not only in Denmark, who are publicizing the harmful activities of this apology for a philosopher and even consider it possible to allow him to address audiences with his provocative exercises, are guided? As it is more than obvious that "lecture tours" of such gentlemen as Gluksman are nothing else but an attempt of NATO propaganda, and not only propaganda, services to instigate, under the signboard of "free philosophy", hatred towards socialism, undermine the faith of people in the need for efforts against the threat of nuclear self-immolation.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Gromyko, 'Aziz Hold Talks

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, who has been in Moscow on a working visit.

Satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Iraqi relations, which successfully develop on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, was expressed during the talks. It was pointed out that the mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between the two countries has gained in scope and grown in volume of late. The two sides declared for further development and deepening of contacts between the USSR and Iraq in various fields.

During the consideration of the situation in the Middle East Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the invariability of the Soviet Union's principled line in Middle Eastern affairs, including its determination to continue to render versatile support to Arab countries in their just struggle for their legitimate rights, against the expansionist policy of Israel which relies on the United States of America. In so doing he emphasized that it is of importance not to slacken efforts towards achieving a comprehensive Middle East settlement and convening with this end in view of an international conference on the Middle East.

An exchange of views on the Palestinian question showed that the two sides are convinced of the need to keep unity of the Palestinian resistance movement and to overcome as soon as possible the differences in the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on a patriotic and anti-imperialist basis. This is the major prerequisite for the ensurance in practice of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

Special attention at the talks was devoted to the exchange of views on ways to bring about an end to the war between Iraq and Iran. It was emphasized from the Soviet side that cessation of the war as soon as possible would accord with both the vital interests of Iraq and Iran and the interests of peace in the area.

Tariq 'Aziz, for his part, set out the stand of the Iraqi leadership on this matter and on a number of other matters pertaining to the situation as a whole, the situation which has again become sharply aggravated in recent years as a result of the militarist course of the United States.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized the consistency and energetic nature of the efforts being made by the Soviet Union with a view to improving the international situation, to ending the arms race and to preventing its proliferation to outer space.

Tariq 'Aziz gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's peaceful course in international affairs and of its constructive initiatives the aim of which is to preserve peace and ensure international security.

The talks passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko Hosts Luncheon

LD191937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Talks took place today in the Kremlin between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, and 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is in Moscow on a working visit.

On the same day Comrade Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of the Iraqi quest, during which friendly toasts were exchanged. Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other Soviet officials, and Iraqi officials accompanying 'Aziz were present at the luncheon.

Today 'Aziz left the Soviet Union.

'Aziz Departs

LD191658 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, left the Soviet Union today. He has been in the Soviet capital since Thursday on a working visit.

At the airport the minister was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

BRUTENTS ATTENDS LEBANESE CP CELEBRATIONS

Departs for Beirut

LD191804 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Representative of the CPSU, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents left today for Beirut at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party to take part in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Addresses Meeting

LD212327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Today, thousands of people attended a meeting in Beirut to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Lebanese Communist Party. It was the central event in festivities to commemorate the significant date.

To thunderous applause, a speech was made by Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and the CPSU representative at the events marking the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party. He congratulated Lebanese Communists on the glorious anniversary and read the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM191557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left Moscow 18 October. He paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At Vnukovo Airport H. Al-Asad was seen off at the aircraft steps by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also seen off by A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers P.S. Neporozhniy and I.D. Sosnov; B.N. Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; USSR First Deputy Ministers S.F. Akhromeyev and G.M. Korniyenko; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR Deputy Minister I.T. Grishin; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to Syria; D.S. Nikiforov and V.P. Polyakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; and other officials.

The send-off party included M.A. al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

Departing with H. Al-Asad were A. Khaddam, vice president of Syria; M. Talas, deputy chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers and minister of defense; A. Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Leadership; D. Ni'mah, member of the Central Leadership of the Syrian Progressive National Front; K. Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; S. Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade; F. al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

ROUNDUP OF REACTION TO CHERNENKO, AL-ASAD TALKS

Foreign Media Reportage

PM191350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 17 October: "Just Peace for the Near East"]

[Excerpt] 17 Oct -- In rendering all-around aid to the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle for just and lasting peace in the Neat East, the Soviet Union comes out with a realistic and constructive program for a Near East settlement. The path to genuine peace in the Near East is being blocked by the United States and Israel, which are trying to suppress the Arab national and patriotic forces and are fueling tension in this region.

Many foreign mass media and political and public figures in different countries are reaching this conclusion in commenting on the meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Syrian newspapers front-page items on the Moscow talks, emphasizing that they took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship, and cordiality. All-around Soviet-Syrian relations, the mass media commentaries note, fully accord with the interests of the two countries' peoples and the cause of progress in the Near East and throughout the world. They are an example of equal, fruitful cooperation between states, and solidarity in the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its stooges.

The Syrian mass media stress the gratitude expressed to the Soviet Union by President H. al-Asad for its effective assistance in Syria's economic development and consolidation of its defense capability, and for its unvarying aid and support for the Arab peoples in the struggle for their legitimate rights.

The heads of the two states, AL-BA'TH writes, examined the situation in the Near East, where an extremely dangerous situation persists. They resolutely denounced the actions of Washington and Tel Aviv, which, within the framework of their "strategic alliance", are blocking the way to true peace in the Near East and attempting to foist separate deals on the Arabs against the Arab countries' fundamental interests. AL-THAWRAH points to the high assessment that the Syrian leader gave to the Soviet Union's proposed realistic and constructive program for establishing peace in the Near East.

The Soviet Union's call to hold an international conference on the Near East which, in particular, could resolve the Palestinian problem, occupied a central place in the Moscow talks, UPI reports.

Recalling that on the eve of Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the USSR, delegations from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic had visited the Soviet capital, THE WASHINGTON POST points to the Arab countries' desire to develop close contacts with the Soviet Union. In this connection the newspaper notes that Soviet policy is aimed at helping to achieve the Arab peoples' unity in their struggle against Israeli aggression. In pursuing a policy of all-around support for Israel's expansionist claims, however, the newspaper admits, the United States has been obliged time and again "to back off" as was the case with the ignominious failure of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon.

Syrian Media Reaction

LD210737 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus October 20 TASS -- The Syrian and Soviet sides have reached full accord on all issues under discussion, said here D. Kurayhi, head of the press department of the office of the Syrian president, commenting on the results of the working friendly visit to the USSR of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party. He stressed that the sides did not diverge in views on a single point of the agenda on this [word indistinct].

The newspaper SYRIA TIMES evaluates Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union and the joint Soviet-Syrian communique, which was published as an event of tremendous political importance.

The talks held will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the development of the situation in the region, will contribute towards a further consolidation of the national progressive forces of the Arab world, their opposition to the dangerous plots of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the newspaper says.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a loyal friend of the Arab peoples, supports their legitimate national aspirations, works for a lasting, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This was once again reaffirmed by the Soviet leaders in Moscow the SYRIA TIMES points out.

Syria, Damascus Television points out, has highly evaluated the USSR's peaceable foreign policy initiative, above all, proposals on Middle East. It can be confidentaly said, the television commentary stressed, that President al-Asad's visit has been successful and fruitful from all points of view. It will serve towards a further development of the multi-faceted relations between the states and peoples in the interests of friendship and cooperation, peace and social progress.

Lapin Commentary

LD172309 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] The Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has held talks in Moscow with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria who has been in the Soviet Union on a working visit of friendship. Commentary is by our staff member, Valentin Lapin, who writes:

The talks were marked by mutual understanding, friendship, and a cordial atmosphere, features characteristic of Soviet-Syrian relations in general. There is every reason to call these relations an example of equal and fruitful cooperation. The Soviet Union helps Syria and other newly free nations to develop their economies and assert their sovereignty.

At the Moscow talks, President al-Asad thanked it [as heard] for effectively helping his country's economic growth and efforts to strengthen its defenses in the face of aggression and imperialist and pressure. He also thanked the Soviet Union for consistently helping and supporting the Arab nations in their efforts to assert their legitimate rights. The participants in the talks noted the Soviet-Syrian many-faceted relations were successfully developing on the solid basis provided by the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation. These relations have reached a high level and continue to strengthen. The sides expressed the common desire to promote cooperation in all fields based on their long-term interests.

The talks dealt at length with the situation in the Middle East. The continued dangerous tensions there stem from Israel's policy of aggression, backed by the United States. These two strategic allies are anxious to suppress the national liberation and patriotic movements in the Arab world. They are trying to impose separate deals on the Arabs, damaging the interests of the Palestinians and other Arab nations. For this reason, the Soviet and Syrian leaders noted the key importance of the Palestinian problem in the work for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. Recently, the Soviet Union put forward a wide-ranging program calling for joint efforts by all the parties concerned to bring peace to this region. This program hinges on the need to declare the annexation of foreign lands through aggression, inadmissible. Such a settlement would require that Israel withdraw its troops from all the Arab lands that it has occupied since 1967. It is also necessary to ensure the right of the Palestinian Arabs to self-determination, that is, to form an independent state of their own. The Syrian president assessed highly the Soviet proposals as realistic and constructive. The Soviet leader said, for his part, that his country would continue to help Syria and other Arab nations in every way in their work for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

SOVIET 'EXPERT' ON ARAB AFFAIRS INTERVIEWED

LD201138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 20 Oct 84

[By Samir Garyuti]

[Text] Rome, Oct 20 (KUNA) -- Ranking Soviet official Saturday praised Kuwait's foreign policy and reiterated the Soviet Union's unequivocal support to the Palestinian people and its stand beside Iraq in the current Gulf conflict.

The official charged that the U.S. was fuelling tensions in the Arab Gulf region in order to make a comeback to Iran and eventually expected the Iraq-Iran war to continue with illicit American help.

Soviet expert in Arab diplomatic affairs and lecturer at the Moscow Institute of International Relations, Igor Belyayev further predicted a U.S. fresh military adventure in the Middle East by early next year, to compensate for its recent defeat in Lebanon, and strongly hinted that the Arab Gulf region was poised for such an adventure.

In a wide-ranging exclusive interview with KUNA here last night, Belyayev, who over the past 25 years had been travelling in the Arab region, described the present Mideast situation as extremely difficult in view, he said, of the lack of Arab unity and a solid stance against Israel and the U.S.

"Unfortunately," the Soviet expert noted, "certain Arab governments give lip-service to confronting Zionism and U.S. imperialism while practically they are furthering Israel's aims."

However, he indicated that the presence of the Palestinian resistance, emergence of the Lebanese national resistance and the stance of Syria at the frontline in confronting the Israeli-U.S. aggression are reasons for hope.

Commenting on the present Syrian-PLO differences, Belyayev maintained that the central point involved the political line now adopted by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in trying to solve the Palestinian question through a confederal unity with Jordan, which, if proved to be successful, will render the issue of Israel's occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights a marginal border question.

Using fluent Arabic to explain his viewpoints, the Soviet expert in Arab politics recalled in this connection the occupation by Turkey of Syria's Iskenderun strip in the north and how it sank into oblivion with no person in the Arab area thinking of resolving the issue. He reported that Syrian officials might be skeptic once priority is given to settling the Palestinian and Lebanese questions, public opinion may be distracted from the occupied Golan Heights which is a Syrian national question.

Nevertheless, Belyayev said that during talks in Damascus with various Palestinian factions, emphasis has been constantly laid on the necessity for maintaining unity of the Palestinian movement and underscored unity of Palestinian ranks, particularly at this historic juncture.

Asked on future possibilities in Lebanon and on the eastern front with the Zionist enemy, the Soviet official predicted, "a very serious development in the Middle East by February or March next year, at the latest" and strongly hinted a U.S. adventure, at the scale of the American invasion of Grenada, in order to compensate for her defeat in Lebanon.

Belyayev excluded the possibility of a U.S.-backed Israeli war against Syria, "because that would lead to closer Soviet-Syrian ties against the interest of both the U.S. and Israel and, most important, because there is a red line in Syria which nobody can go beyond and which is an open secret," the Soviet expert stressed. The assertion is an emphasis of earlier official stands and statements to the effect made by Karen Brutents, head of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Communist Party during a recent tour of Lebanon and Jordan.

The second U.S. option, according to Belyayev, will be an offensive against Jordan and in this connection he described King Husayn's recent decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt as a "useful and very shrewd step."

The third step might be an attempt to destablize the situation in Lebanon where the Soviet expert forecast very little chances for U.S. success in view of "President Reagan and his aides' utter lack of visualising complexities of the Lebanese situation and the extent of Lebanon's Arab affiliation as well as the limited scope for Israel to move there."

Belyayev strongly hinted that the Gulf region will be the most likely scene for the next U.S. adventure, particularly, he said, Washington was attempting by all means to secure an economic as well as a political comeback to Iran.

"The U.S.," the Soviet official declared, "will never settle to any solution in Afghanistan before it stages a comeback in Iran and hence, to my point, the Iraq-Iran war will continue for a long period with illicit American help," he maintained.

Commenting on the recent Kuwaiti armaments deal with Moscow, Belyayev said that the step has "served a lesson to the U.S." which rejected an earlier Kuwait request for American arms. He indicated that the Soviet quick response came after a cable sent by Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to Moscow and said that though "Kuwait-Soviet military cooperation will be limited, yet it will develop on excellent basis."

Belyayev stated that following Kuwait's nationalist stance, the U.S. started to show more respect to "the tiny yet political-weighty state" and described Kuwait's step as having brought about "a big change in international relations in the Gulf region."

The Soviet official concluded by defending his country's role in Afghanistan reiterating in this respect that the Soviet Union was self-dependent in oil and is not interested in the least to gain a foothold in the oil-rich Gulf region.

He described U.S. allegations in this respect as a smoke screen to cover up for its continued meddling in the affairs of the region.

ISRAEL SEEN PREPARING FOR ANTI-ARAB NUCLEAR WAR

LD201548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The Israeli leadership has started preparing for an anti-Arab nuclear war. A secret memorandum from a group of advisers to the Israeli Government testifies to this. In particular, it contains the recommendation to deploy tactical nuclear weapons on the basis of American Pershing missiles. In this way, the unleashing of a nuclear war in the Middle East is being planned with the prospect of drawing the United States into it.

NIGERIAN MINISTER LAUDS TIES WITH USSR

PM181252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consistent Struggle"]

[Text] Lagos, 13 Oct -- The Soviet Union consistently supports the struggle of oppressed peoples for political independence and economic autonomy and opposes racism, apartheid, colonialism, and neocolonialism, Nigerian Minister of International Affairs M. Magoro has stated here. The USSR's unswerving solidarity with the Nigerian people in their struggle for socioeconomic progress and against the intrigues of foreign reaction can serve as an example of this principled course, he pointed out.

The minister stressed the commonality of the two countries' positions on the key problems of the day and their adherence to the right of all peoples to independently choose their own fate. The friendly ties between Nigeria and the USSR have a long-standing history, M. Magoro noted. Bilateral cooperation currently covers the economy, education, culture, and a number of other sectors.

USSR, MALI LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent Army General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, a telegram on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Mali, proclamation of independence day. They conveyed to the president and the friendly Malian people cordial congratulations and wishes for happiness and new achievements on the path of economic and social progress.

The telegram expresses confidence that relations between the USSR and Mali will continue to develop for the good of the two countries in the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

In his reply telegram addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the president of Mali expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished the Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

Mali will spare no effort to strengthen the bounds of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and mutual understanding among peoples and to preserve peace on earth, the telegram states.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO TOGO RETIRES, REPLACED

PM181254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Danilovich Shaverdyan USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Togo.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Alekseyevich Ilyukhin of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Togo in connection with his retirement.

LEADERSHIP LINEUP PHOTO AT GROMYKO PRESENTATION

PM190900 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October in its First Edition front-pages a TASS report on the award ceremony on 18 October for the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Andrey Gromyko accompanied by a photograph showing the following officials standing facing the camera (from left to right):

Vatchenko, Kapitonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Zimyanin (behind), Aliyev, Solomentsev, Ligachev (behind), Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gromyko, Romanov, Gorbachev, Vorotnikov, Kuznetsov, and Chebrikov.

PENSIONER WRITES ON IMPUNITY OF PARTY OFFICIALS

PM221034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

["Letter to the Editorial Office" by Yu. Zhigulev, member of the CPSU and personal pensioner of union status: "On Principledness and Publicity"]

[Text] KURSK -- The party...To rephrase the poet's famous lines, I want to say: How much is fused together in this word for our hearts! Everything which the CPSU does is aimed at the people's welfare. That is why its policy meets with truly nationwide support and that is why each of us seeks as far as he is able to help to implement the measures it projects. In the party's ranks I have gone through a great school of life and have been lucky enough to work for a long time in the apparatus of party committees, to be a witness, organizer, and participant in many sociopolitical events. And I think you can understand my desire to share with party comrades and the party workers who are my colleagues my thoughts on some elements of party life in our oblast.

What on this plane seems to me to be the most important thing today, what questions perturb us? Without a doubt, they are primarily questions of party discipline and the observance of the Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership. In recent years, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, we have firmly set about putting our house in order, so to speak. But do people locally always give a principled assessment of violations which are brought to light, and do they actively try to overcome a lenient attitude toward them everywhere and definitively eliminate attempts to exculpate the culprits?

I shall describe just two instances which have caused a great deal of talk and gossip among us in Kursk. Some time ago, I. Vasilyev, first secretary of the Gorshechenskiy CPSU Raykom, decided to "take his ease" in the bosom of nature, inviting with him the chief of the rayon militia department and the chief engineer of the local liquor factory. A drinking session which lasted many hours ended in a brawl in which the chief of the rayon internal affairs department broke his leg. He needed a long period of treatment after this "absence." The CPSU Obkom Bureau strictly censured I. Vasilyev, made an entry on his record card, and deemed it impossible for him to continue to work in the lofty post of first secretary of the party raykom. What happened next? A most unexpected thing: Igor Petrovich was immediately appointed deputy chief of the oblast agricultural administration and was moved from the depths of the rayon to the oblast center.

The repercussions of this story in Gorshechenskiy Rayon had not died down before a new storm erupted in Kursk. Late one evening A. Kovynev, deputy chief of the oblast internal affairs administration, broke into apartment 21 of block 29b on Zavodskaya Street and caused an uproar there which ended with a young woman, the apartment's owner, falling from the third story balcony.

I don't want to write about the motives that prompted Aleksandr Ivanovich to break into someone else's home: Conflicting rumors far from flattering to the militia colonel are circulating among the people regarding these motives. However, there is further knowledge of many of the events of that evening: of how frightened and angry neighbors ran from their apartments and called the militia (the militiamen who arrived left in embarrassment when they saw their own chief at the center of events) and of how an ambulance carried away the seriously injured victim.

What was the official reaction to this accident? It proved as incomprehensible as in the Gorshechenskiy Rayon case: The affair received scarcely any publicity; A. Kovynev was put on leave, and on his return, was dispatched on a "well-earned" rest, assigned the maximum pension. At the same time, another leading, highly paid post was prepared for him: director of the Kursktaralestorg Association. To this day, Aleksandr Ivanovich calmly continues to occupy this post. His crime has not been assessed either by the oblast internal affairs administration party organization, or the raykom, or the CPSU Gorkom.

It was only 12 months later that the Kursk Gorkom again remembered Kovynev and passed sentence on him, using a ludicrous formula -- for exceeding his official authority, and bypassed the primary party organization. To this day it has not even issued any information about the sentence. Why has this personal affair suddenly surfaced? What's the use of such a belated and, frankly, indecently lenient punishment from the viewpoint of restoring justice and, in particular, educating law enforcement organ cadres? I cannot understand... PRAVDA described this practice very aptly in its 10 March issue this year (the report entitled 'In a Narrow Circle'), pointing out that it was speaking 'primarily of a formal approach to sentencing as a kind of screen concealing the aberrant administrator from stricter measures, while the gorkom is spared from real demands and real exactingness.

I have asked myself many times: What is the essence of the phenomenon of this position on the part of individual party committees and their workers with regard to the misdemeanors of leaders and Communists? Why does it still occur and why is it only being overcome with difficulty in some places?

Of course, this position is most often explained by the desire to conceal violations of Leninist principles of work with cadres when leading workers are recruited because they come from the same part of the country, because of personal sympathies and loyalty, and principledness and exactingness are replaced by mutual forgiveness and mutual protection. In such instances everything is clear: irreversible organizational conclusions are needed here.

However, from my viewpoint, there is also another aspect of the problem. There are many honest and conscientious workers in party committees who sincerely believe that talking about the unseemly action of a leader is not for everyone, not for the press, and that a discussion of his guilt can only be allowed behind closed doors, within a narrow circle. And if he is punished, then it should be on the quiet, without publicity.

I have frequently met with comrades who have been perplexed and bewildered by critical articles in the central newspapers. "But why write about that?" They have asked in fright. "Why show it so extensively? After all, it will do us such harm!" Such feelings did not arise suddenly, they have taken shape over the years, unfortunately. Such workers -- I would say they are honestly in error -- sincerely believe that the creation of a situation of nonpublicity, of some kind of mystery around a leader's unseemly action, will ensure that the local party committee's authority is preserved. It does not occur to them what a profound political danger to the party's cause is concealed in this position.

After all, lack of principle, leniency, and attempts to keep quiet both a leader's action itself and the measures taken regarding it weaken the party's link with the masses and undermine the people's trust in the party -- that is, they destroy the sacred, fundamental edifice which V.I. Lenin erected, for which he was concerned all his life, and whose abiding importance he frequently indicated.

The masses' trust in the party is undoubtedly won by its entire policy, by consistent and persistent work on the implementation of the goals of that policy, and by tireless concern for the people's welfare. However, in my view, this problem also has one further aspect, the political-psychological aspect, if I may put it like that. It is with the figure of the leader, and primarily the party leader, that people associate the entire atmosphere of local life, with its pros and cons. The rank and file worker judges the party committee as a whole by the raykom, gorkom, or obkom secretary. If you like, these people are, for ordinary people, frequently the embodiment of the party. A principled assessment of the action of a Communist and leader and people's notification of uncompromising steps that have been taken will not, as those who are honestly in error believe, undermine, but will raise the party's prestige in the eyes of the people and strengthen trust and intensify the people's pride in their party. Keeping quiet about an action and attempting to keep the culprit from deserved punishment unfailingly give rise to sharply critical comments leveled at the local party committee and its leaders. This reaction is inevitable and must be predicted. Moreover, immature people begin to extend adverse assessments of the actions of a particular committee to the party as a whole. That is the main danger; that is what is painful and regrettable.

It must be frankly said that the two instances in Kursk that I have discussed have caused serious damage to the education of people in the oblast. That is worrying and perturbing...

I shall venture to say that the study of public opinion is one way of resolving the important task that occupied V.I. Lenin all his life: "Knowing how to determine on any issue and at any time the mass' feelings and real needs, desires, and thoughts, knowing how to determine, without a trace of false idealization, the degree of its awareness..., knowing how to win the mass' boundless trust by a comradely attitude toward it and the solicitous satisfaction of its needs."

Under conditions when the party has set a firm course toward introducing order and enhancing organization and discipline in all spheres of our life, special importance is attached to publicity, to the provision of correct information to citizens on measures taken regarding the misdemeanors of particular workers. People must see how consistently and uncompromisingly the struggle is being waged. Publicity reinforces the people's faith in the triumph of justice, in the inevitability of being made answerable for any violation of the CPSU Rules and Soviet laws. It would be no exaggeration to say that publicity asserts our people's political optimism.

However, here is the information published concerning I. Vasilyev in KURSKAYA PRAVDA: "The plenum (a Gorshechenskiy CPSU Raykom plenum -- Yu. Zh.) has relieved I.P. Vasilyev of his duties as raykom first secretary and bureau member. Elected as first secretary and bureau member was..." In what connection was he relieved, why, what for? The oblast newspaper obviously considered that people should not know. Nor were people told anything about the party sanction imposed on the Communist Vasilyev. There has been no official information report at all on the misdemanor of A. Kovynev.

This April, the CPSU Obkom plenum relieved A. Rukavitsyn of his job as secretary of the party obkom. How was the oblast population informed of the fact? As in the case of I. Vasilyev, they were told that he had been relieved -- and that was all!

Yet people are interested in why suddenly, 4 months after an oblast party conference, an obkom secretary is removed from his post. Was he sick? Had he been promoted? No, it turns out he had gone to work as a kolkhoz chairman... Why this game of hide-and-seek? People are also perplexed as to why, after being dismissed for what must be supposed to be grave blunders, A. Rukavitsyn is still a member of the party obkom and an oblast Soviet deputy. Surely this is not principled?

It is with regret that I note that in recent years our oblast newspaper has markedly reduced the number of its publications about the struggle against violations of the norms of party life and official abuses. Critical items on the work of the militia have disappeared entirely, The result is that the Kursk reader has sometimes started receiving this information from the central newspapers. For instance, PRAVDA informed us of the fall of former Ponyrovskiy CPSU First Secretary P. Agromakov. KURSKAYA PRAVDA's report on the subject at the time was extremely brief and incomplete. The oblast inhabitants did not know anything about former Communist Agromakov's attempts to rig the oblast soviet elections or about his expulsion from the party. There are other similar examples.

Understandably, situations do and will occur in the party's life, and questions will be reviewed which truly are its strictly internal business and not for the press. However, if you take a close look and trust people, it seems to me that there will be few of these questions, at the oblast level, and still more so at the rayon level, there are virtually none. Our cases in Kursk are no party secret at all. It seems to me that the fact that they were kept quiet and that information about them was distorted was the result of a failure to understand Leninist principles of party building and of a failure to consider the political consequences of this practice.

The struggle for principledness and lack of compromise, for the eradication of liberalism and leniency with regard to the incorrect actions, behavior, and position of some party members is a struggle for purity and order, for discipline and organization in our party home, for the consolidation of Leninist traditions of intraparty life. I think that the acceleration of the pace of our society's advance will depend to a considerable extent on how successfully this struggle is waged.

JUSTICE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

LD212308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Radio Mailbag" program presented by Boris Kondratov]

[Excerpts] Good day, esteemed comrades. It has already become traditional for leaders of union ministers and departments to participate in our broadcasts. I recall that this year, the following ministers have replied to questions by radio listeners: Nikolay Semonovich Konarev, minister of railways; Mikhail Alekseyevich Prokofyev, minister of education; Nilolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, minister of light industry; and Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, minister of internal affaris. In our studio today is Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, and the theme of our conversation is the the development of Soviet legislation.

Boris Vasilyevich. Many listeners, the authors of letters, ask whether a further improvement in our judicial system is proposed.

[Kravtsov] This is a serious question. Questions concerning the perfection of the judicial system are constantly at the center of attention of the USSR Ministry of Justice and of its organs. They arise both in connection with the study and the generalization of judicial practice and in connection with the specific tasks which face the state in the sphere of strengthening legality and intensifying the struggle against crime and other infringements of the law. In particular, we have become rather concerned recently by the state of affairs in transportation. Embezzlement of state property is still taking place here a lot. There are cases of bad management and extravagance with the people's property. The so-called transportation organs of the procurate and of internal affairs have been created and have been functioning for a number of years to fight against these and other negative phenomena on railway, water, and air transport. In connection with this, we are now studying the question of more efficient use of the possibilities of justice with the aim of ensuring the rapid and qualified consideration of criminal and civil cases which arise in transportation.

[Kondratov] Boris Vasilyevich, before coming into the studio I was already telling you that All-Union Radio receives a great deal of mail from listeners. The letters are very varied. There are responses to broadcasts and topics which the author of the letter thinks are extremely important and should be raised on, let us say, the radio magazine program "Man and the Law". There are also specific complaints. Of course, attention will be given to a letter of complaint and measures will be taken. But is this not evidence that the legal machinery for dealing with complaints has still not been put in order to the proper extent? What is meant is that the outcome of the case should not be influenced by whether the worker who is engaged in it is sensitive or indifferent, or by departmental interests etc. If a citizen's complaint is legal, it must be dealt with in all circumstances. This is evidently how the question was meant.

[Kravtsov] Well, the reply to this question is given in the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the procedure for considering proposals, statements, and complaints by citizens in the 4 March 1980 edition. In accordance with this decree, citizens submit complaints to the organs or to the officials to whom the state or public organ, the enterprise, institution, organization or official, whose actions are being complained about, is directly subordinate. At the same time, analysis of the letters which are received shows that many complaints are sent by citizens to organs, organizations, or officials whose authority does not embrace the resolution of the questions put in the letters. This occurs most frequently as a consequence of an insufficient level of knowledge on the part of citizens about Soviet laws, the competence and functions of state organs, enterprises, organizations, institutions and their officials, on which the state has entrusted the solution of specific tasks.

In these cases, the organs which received the letter are obliged to send it within 5 days to the proper quarter, informing the petitioners of this, and in cases where application is made in person, to explain where they should apply. The law prohibits citizens' complaints from being sent for settlement to the same organs and officials whose actions are the subject of complaint. When sending complaints to the proper quarter, it is essential to bear in mind that the final decision on them is considered to be that decision taken by the heads of the appropriate all-union and republican organs and organizations, if the law does not provide for any judicial or other procedure for examining the specific categories of complaints by citizens. The operation of the aforementioned decree does not extend to the procedure for examining citizens' complaints which is laid down in criminal procedure and civil procedure legislation, the regulations for examining labor disputes, the regulations on discoveries, inventions, and rationalization proposals, the communications statute, and other legislation of the USSR and union republics.

If, for example , a complaint about a sentence, decision, judicial decision, or other judicial enactment is sent to any organ, organization, or establishment, this complaint is liable to be directed to the higher court of the union republic or organs of the procuracy. No other organ is empowered by the law with the right to examine such complaints.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the procedure for considering proposals, statements, and complaints by citizens also provides the answer to the second part of the question. The people's control organs are empowered to monitor the observance by officials of Soviet laws regarding the consideration of proposals, statements, and complaints by citizens. To this end, the People's Control Committee and its organs carry out checks of the state of the given work in ministries, state committees, departments, and at enterprises, institutions, and organizations; they carry out the struggle against red tape and bureaucratism occurring during the consideration of written and verbal appeals from citizens. They are granted the right to apply penalties to guilty officials in accordance with the law on people's control in the USSR.

The liability of guilty officials has been established in accordance with legislation, for the purpose of putting an end to a formal, departmental approach to the settlement of legitimate requests and complaints; to bureaucratic attitudes to them; to red tape; and to the persecution of citizens because of criticism contained in them. For actions which, at the same time, have done substantial harm to state or public interests, to the rights and interests, protected by law, of citizens, criminal liability is envisaged. If, on top of this, one takes into consideration the fact that surveillance at the highest level over the precise and uniform execution of the laws during the examination of suggestions, statements, and complaints of citizens has been entrusted to the USSR procurator general and the procurators subordinate to him, then it is possible to say that a completely reliable legal mechanism has been created in our country for examining legitimate complaints and they must be settled in any event.

[Kondratov] Boris Vasiliyevich, here is a letter from Voronezh. The law is something that is way up on high, whereas a good boss is by your side. You can explain everything to him, hearing, no doubt, as they sometimes say: Why should I deal with this according to the law, and not according to my conscience? This was written by Comrade (Chestyakova), one of our listeners. But the point here is that it is the law which serves primarily as the guarantee of the clear conscience of the official, isn't it?

[Kravtsov] One can understand this listener, but one cannot say that she is right. Of course, sometimes in life some citizens will have doubts: Wouldn't it nevertheless be better in the case in point to be guided by expediency rather than the law?
It is then that the dilemma begins to torment one. How should one act? According to the law or according to one's conscience? Unfortunately, some individual people who are unfamiliar with the problems of legality solve dilemmas of this kind in favor of the latter. Yes, they imagine, if, for example, in their view the juridical norms are ineffective, then juridical affairs have to be decided according to one's conscience. This is a deeply mistaken view. Departure from the law, nonobservance of the law, is always inexpedient, no matter what the motive. Departure from the law for whatever motive, even for those which appear to be the most noble, with references to conscience, brings real misfortune, the possibility for arbitrary rule and lawlessness, and permission for everyone to decide whether he is going to observe the law or not.

Our socialist society has as one of its characteristic features the fact that immediately after the victory of the revolution it established genuine law, law in the highest and deepest meaning of the word; the main indicator of this is the unprecedented breadth of the most important and vital subjective rights for the working people, and the fact that they are guaranteed.

The breadth and reliable guarantee of subjective rights in socialist society is in conformity with the class nature of our law, the law of the whole people. Fully reflected in it, therefore, are the principles of truth and justice, the meaning of which encompasses concepts characteristic of society such as labor, peace, the lofty position of the working people, and consequently, the truth and justice which have embodied the age-old aspirations of the working people and the standards of morality of human communal life.

Acting in accordance with the law, therefore, we are also acting in accordance with our conscience. First and foremost, it is our actions and the steps we take in strict accordance with the law that are the guarantee of a clear conscience.

[Kondratov] Here are the final letters from the selection prepared for our discussion by All-Union Radio's Letters Department. Comrades Kharitonov from Tyumen Oblast, Andreyev from Moscow, and Comrade (Dogava) from Kishinev consider that the question of responsibility of the official for his illegal actions should also be the subject of special regulations in the law, for example, in cases where citizens' constitutional rights are crudely violated.

[Kravtsov] In adopting the Constitution of the USSR, the legislator also concerned himself with ensuring that the standards contained in it should be guaranteed in real terms, and that those guilty of failing to observe constitutional requirements should bear responsibility. I will try to illustrate this with a few examples. Take Article 40 of the country's basic law, which says that citizens of the USSR have a right to work. The reality of this right is ensured by the fact that, in accordance with labor legislation, refusal without foundation to take on someone for work is forbidden. The administration is able to dismiss a worker on its own initiative only on a limited number of grounds, which are listed in the law, and with the prior agreement of the trade union committee, with the exception of cases provided for in the law. Statements concerning the reinstatement of workers and office staff who have been dismissed on the initiative of the administration are examined by people's courts, and a court decision on reinstatement is binding upon the administration. The court places on an official who is guilty of illegal dismissal the obligation to make good the damage inflicted in connection with payment for the time of the worker's enforced absence from work.

Taking into account the extreme importance for citizens of the right to work, the legislator did not confine himself to these measures alone, but also established criminal responsibility for crude violations of this right. And so officials who have committed infringements of the labor legislation which have taken the form of illegal dismissals for whatever reason, failure to carry out a court decision on reinstatement, or any other deliberate violation of the labor legislation, will be subject to punishment under the criminal code. This is stated, for example, in Article 138 in the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

Let us turn to another example. The constitution guarantees the inviolability of living accommodation. In particular, this right is ensured by the fact that workers of the law protection organs cannot enter a citizen's home without his agreement, nor can they carry out a search, in the absence of a decision, for which reasons have been given and which has been sanctioned by the procurator. Besides this there are also special normative documents which guarantee the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms against illegal actions by officials. In this respect the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 18 May 1981 dealing with the making good of losses inflicted upon a citizen by the illegal actions of state and public organizations, and also of officials in the execution of their official duties, is significant. In accordance with this decree, losses caused by an illegal conviction or criminal prosecution, detention in custody, or the imposition of sanctions under the administrative procedure taking the form of detention or corrective labor are made good to their full extent.

This happens of the guilt of the officials, the investigating organs, the preliminary investigation, the prosecutor's office, and the court. The restoration of rights that have been violated is provided for in addition to making good the losses: reinstatement of work, the return of living accomodation, restoration of military rank, return of orders and medals, and so on.

[Kondratov] So you consider there is no pressing need for special regulations in law to cover the responsibility of the official for his illegal actions?

[Kravtsov] Yes, this question has been worked out in sufficient detail in our legislation.

[Kondratov] Well, Boris Vasiliyevich, thank you very much indeed. Boris Vasiliyevich Kravtsov, minister of justice of the USSR, had been replying to your questions, comrades, in the Radio Mailbag program.

UKRAINIAN MINISTRY HIT FOR SHIELDING ABUSES

PM181419 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 10 October in its Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 2,200-word report from Kiev by its correspondent A. Dolenko entitled "The 'Secrets' of Trust No 2: A Story About How Fraudulent Managers Were Shielded." The author takes up the case of Ryzhov, assistant manager for economic questions of Kievpromstroy No 3 Trust, who was fired after 19 years with the trust without -- in contravention of legislation -- being offered resettlement. His own and the trust chief accountant's problems startes when, "to improve the management structure," No 2 trust was amalgamated with No 3 and they tried to point out that owing to overreporting, failure to complete projects on time, and overexpenditure of the wage fund, No 2 Trust had run up losses totaling millions of rubles.

Only after Ryzhov turned to the Ukrainian People's Control Committee did the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction Reprimand the leaders of the "bankrupt" No 2 Trust. Simultaneously, however, they were assigned important posts in No 3 Trust and Ryzhov was eventually dismissed because his job was abolished. The author takes issue with Ukrainian Minister of Industrial Construction Shchepetilnikov, reporting an unsatisfactory interview at the ministry during which assurances were given that Ryzhov would be offered resettlement -- he was, the author reports, but not in his own field. The report concludes: "It seems that the leaders of the Ukrainian Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Kievpromstroy Combine have not quite grasped what it means to combat malfunctions and abuse."

WAR CRIMES TRIAL EXPOSES 'FREE WORLD' CONSCIENCE

PM181407 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 11 October carries on page 4 an 1,800-word report from Volyn Oblast by P. Shafeta entitled "A Pack of Wolves" about the trial of four Ukrainian "war criminals," followers of Stepan Bandera -- A.Ye. Palyga, M.K. Levitskiy, N.K. Yakubchuk, and V.S. Bondar. It describes the atrocities which they allegedly committed in 1943-44 and the feeling of "revulsion" which this evoked in the courtroom. Shafeta writes: "The trial of the fascist henchmen and nationalist thugs in Volyn Oblast's Maryanovka workers' settlement lasted almost 3 weeks. The court established, inter alia, that they had personally taken part in the killing of 200 civilians from Zagai village, more than 100 people from Kupovaltse village, and the "brutal murder" of Soviet activists and their families in Boriskovichi village.

"For high treason, the oblast collegium for criminal cases sentenced them to exceptional punishment -- execution by firing squad. Representatives of the working people present in the courtroom welcomed the just sentence."

"There are crimes which must be neither forgotten nor forgiven. However, the monsters that sat in the dock in Maryanovka are not simply a horrific reminder of the distant past. There are people in the West who share not just their ideology, but also their "methods of struggle." The aged head of the Banderite survivors in Munich, Yaroslav Stetsko, recently declared in an interview that Reagan is the best President ever, as far as the Banderites are concerned. Reagan, in turn, honored the top gangster with a handshake, saying, literally: 'Your dream is our dream.' 'You represent the conscience of the free world.'

"If you want to know what the 'conscience of the free world' Reagan-fashion looks like, turn to the material of the Maryanovka trial. It was not merely a trial of surviving bandits. This trial was part of the people's wider trial of all criminals and all the enemies of peace and freedom."

UKRAINIAN WAR CRIMINAL TRIED, SENTENCED TO DEATH

WA220930 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian on 27 September carries on page 3 a 1200-word article entitled "'Wolf' from the Wolf Pack" by V. Komarovskyy and V. Cydoruk. Writing from the village of Tuchyn in Goshchanskyy Rayon, Rovno Oblast, the authors describe the trial of Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists-Ukranian Insurgent Army [OUN-UPA] member Filonyk, known as "the wolf." As a member of the OUN Security Service during World War II, Filonyk was allegedly responsible for the deaths of innocent Soviet citizens. In the course of the 5-day "open" trial, the authors assert, "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, which gave birth to such monstrous murderers as 'the wolf,' was also judged" and, in the end, "dozens of collectives of Goshchanskyy and Rovenskyy Rayons cursed Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism in their court records and demanded the death penalty for the Banderite murderer." The article concludes that "in the name of the people, 'the wolf' was sentenced to be shot."

AP JOURNALISTS INCITE ATTEMPTED DEFECTION

LD210950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Oct 84

["Activity Far Removed From Journalism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (TASS) -- The Moscow city court has passed an individual judgment stating that two staff members of the Moscow bureau of the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS were engaged in activity which is incompatible with journalistic status. This is reported today by IZVESTIYA.

Publishing an article on the trial of the Soviet citizen Andrey Rukosuyev, who was convicted for attempting to leave the country on a false passport, the paper writes that it emerged in the course of the court investigation that Mark Rosenwasser and Alison Smale, members of the staff of AP's Moscow bureau, had incited him and were accomplices in the committing of a state crime.

"It is difficult to believe that the Americans and Britons who were involved in the criminal case of Rukosuyev built up the complex machinery of the crime under preparation under their own responsibility and at their own risk. They were probably guided by the experienced hand of Langley," IZVESTIYA notes.

The affair that is reported in the paper can be described schematically as follows: The 30-year-old psychiatrist Andrey Rukosuyev was not without ability, but his dominant trait was his thirst for material gain, and those who had need of him played on this.

In Moscow Rukosuyev once happened to meet a "Dutch tourist" who introduced himself as (Emmerzael Leendert Willem).

This proprietor and manager of training courses for medical secretaries promised Rukosuyev an apartment and money if he "were to decide to come to the West." He also had a plan to marry Rukosuyev off to a foreign woman, whom he dispatched to Moscow for the purpose.

Some time later, two Moscow "friends" of Rukosuyev, Amy Bauman and her spouse, AP correspondent Mark Rosenwasser, "just happened" to introduce him to a British girl, Patricia Lucas, a young teacher at the Anglo-American school in Moscow. It was she who was being proposed as Rukosuyev's prospective bride. Patricia unexpectedly left the USSR. In the meantime, the operation against Rukosuyev was proceeding. Mark Rosenwasser supplied him with anti-Soviet publications from his personal library, and a new acquaintance -- Alison Smale, a British subject also working at the AP Moscow bureau, -- also "persuaded" her fiance.

Later, in the course of the investigation, Rukosuyev wrote that the most significant part of the plan for his leaving the country was prepared with the help of M. Rosenwasser. "Amy Bauman and Alison Smale also took part in discussion of the plan and its technical details," he confessed.

The Soviet court, which sentenced Rukosuyev to eight years' deprivation of freedom, passed an individual decision on the violation of the laws of their host country by American correspondents who were guilty of incitement and complicity in the preparation of a state crime. The court stressed that "such activity by Rosenwasser and Smale exceeds the limits of journalism."

KGB COLONEL, DOUBLE AGENT, ESCAPES TO FRG

DW220909 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20-21 Oct 84 p 1

[Manfred Schell article: "KGB Colonel Worked for the Federal Intelligence Service"]

[Text] Bonn -- A colonel in the Soviet intelligence service KGB has escaped to the FRG. According to reliable information obtained by DIE WELT, the high-ranking officer had earlier worked for the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) for at least 10 years, and other sources speak of even 20 years. This means that for a long period the BND had succeeded in significantly penetrating the Soviet intelligence service.

According to data gathered by DIE WELT, the KGB colonel came to the West late this summer. Disguised as a diplomat, he was undertaking a tour abroad on the orders of the KGB. He then defected from a neighboring country of the FRG.

In the meantine, the Soviets have left no stone unturned to determine the whereabouts of the KGB officer. There reportedly is a great uproar within the KGB, especially since the colonel not only had worked in the Moscow headquarters of the intelligence service, but also had been on missions in Afghanistan and other international critical spots politically. The sources say that the KGB's utter confusion is illustrated by the fact that it has asked the "GDR" Ministry of State Security (MfS) and the Czechoslovak intelligence service to assist in the search for the colonel. This has become known in the West through "clumsy" behavior by the MfS in this matter. There are also indications of tension between the KGB and the MfS as a result of the escape of several MfS officers to the FRG.

The colonel who defected continuously supplied the BND with a broad variety of information over many years. This reportedly includes information from the political and technical fields.

The colonel, who reportedly is 48 years old, was obviously being directly controlled by leading officials of the BND headquarters in Pullach near Munich. In addition, he reportedly had meetings with members of the BND leadership. This tends to underscore the officer's importance. According to available information, no such high-ranking KGB officer has come to the West in the past decades.

Only little has so far become known about his disclosures. They include details about the KGB's assignment to counteract corruption in the Soviet Union. In line with the anticorruption campaign, an organization unit (Eight Department) has reportedly been set up in the KGB's foreign espionage component -- first main administration -- as well as in the "K" administration (counterintelligence), which deals with counterintelligence in crucial areas of the economy. Its mission is to obtain information about the embezzlement of funds and acceptance of commissions by Soviet citizens, especially when transactions with companies from Western countries are concluded.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK OF ANDROPOV SPEECHES

PM201751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "Under the Banner of Leninism. On the Publication of Yu.V. Andropov's Book 'Leninism -- The Inexhaustible Source of the Masses' Revolutionary Energy and Creativity'"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published an anthology of selected speeches and articles by Yu.V. Andropov entitled "Leninism -- The Inexhaustible Source of the Masses' Revolutionary Energy and Creativity" [Leninizm -- Neischerpayemyy Istochnik Revolyutsionnoy Energii i Tvorchestva Mass]. The book is published in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee's decision on measures to perpetuate the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

He was destined to work for a short time at the head of our party and state. "But we all know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, "how much the party succeeded in doing during that short time and how much that was new and fruitful was granted its 'civic rights' and asserted in practice. To continue the work begun under Yuriy Vladimirovich's leadership and to further advance it through collective efforts -- this is the best means of doing justice to his memory and ensuring continuity in policy."

To advance, relying on what has been achieved, creatively enriching it, concentrating the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unresolved tasks and on key problems of the present and the future -- precisely this, above all, is the essence of continuity.

"The most important features of modern Soviet society," the book's author pointed out, "have been reflected in the concept of developed socialism. This convincingly shows the dialectical unity of the real successes in socialist building and in implementing many economic, social, and cultural tasks at the first stage of communism, of the strengthening shoots of the communist future, and of the still unresolved problems left over from yesterday." (p 432) Relying on this concept, the party determined strategy and tactics for the next few years and the longer term and drew the principled conclusion that our country is at the beginning of a lengthy historical stage, which is the improvement of developed socialism.

With each step of history and with each major change in the sociopolitical situation and in our practical tasks, in Marxism-Leninism as a living theory, its different aspects are brought to the fore.

We now pay special attention to Lenin's thoughts on the decisive role of the people in the world's revolutionary transformation and to Lenin's idea of socialism as the conscious creativty of the masses. Considerable space in the anthology is devoted to the search for ways and means to improve the party's ideological and political education work and to enhance the people's awareness and political culture. The party tries to ensure that our people are educated not simply as repositories of a certain sum of knowledge but, above all, as citizens of a socialist society and active builders of communism with their intrinsic ideological principles, morals, interests, and high standards of labor and behavior.

The chief sphere of the Soviet people's activity is the economy. It is here that the foundations are laid for resolving social tasks and strengthening the country's defense capability, the foundations of an active foreign policy. Great attention is devoted in the book to the implementation of the policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress of intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and saving material and labor resources in every possible way. The author has analyzed in detail both the positive aspects of our economic development and the difficulties and shortcomings hindering progress. The latter have different origins, he pointed out, "but they are never associated with the essence of public, collective ownership, which has asserted itself and proved its advantages. On the contrary, a considerable proportion of the shortcomings which sometimes disrupt normal working in particular sectors of our national economy results from deviations from the norms and demands of economic life, whose fundamental basis is socialist ownership of the the means of production." (p 422) The fuller realization of the advantages of the socialist economic system demands the acceleration of the economy's intensification, the enhancement of its efficiency, the strengthening of responsiblity for observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people, and the creation of conditions which would encourage good-quality, productive labor.

Marxist-Leninists have never considered the development of production to be an end in itself. Any successes in this sphere are appraised on their true merits when they have an effect on improving people's lives. The enhancement of the working people's well-being and the creation of conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual is the general direction of the party's socioeconomic policy. It is enshrined in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, in the Food Program, and in other party documents on specific national economic questions.

At the same time, it is well known that it is impossible to consume more than is produced. In other words, how we live now and how we will live tomorrow is determined, in the final analysis, by how productively urban and rural working people work. In this connection the close attention devoted to questions of socialist labor discipline in the anthology is perfectly natural. Its essence is a full return from everyone at his work place. Much here depends on efficiently organized ideological and political education work, but this work must, without fail, be underpinned by modern labor organization, the sensible distribution of people, efficient material and technical supplies, and the improvement of the diverse forms and means of moral and material incentive. Only a combination of spiritual, material, and organizational factors can produce high work standards, the most reliable guarantee of order and discipline in production. The struggle to strengthen socialist discipline -- production, plan, and state discipline -- is of a long-term nature.

The masses' conscious creativity and their initiative and independent activity are not restricted to the economic field. The book generalizes the experience of our democratic development in accordance with the USSR Constitution. This applies primarily to the activation of the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and people's control, and to the more organic inclusion of all labor collectives in general state work. As a whole, the party's efforts are aimed at developing in all its breadth the creative power of the people's socialist self-administration.

The tested principle of the organization of socialist society is the democratic centralism which makes it possible successfully to combine the masses' free creativity with the advantages of a unified system of scientific leadership, planning, and management. "The socialist system makes the implementation of the working people's collective rights and obligations the mainspring of social progress," the book notes. "Here the interests of the individual are by no means ignored. Our Constitution grants the Soviet citizens extensive rights and freedoms and, at the same time, stresses the priority of public interests, to serve which is indeed the supreme manifestation of civic-mindedness." (p 431)

A considerable place in the anthology is taken up by the elucidation of questions of Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity, national relations, and the formation of a new historical community of people -- the Soviet people. The nationalities question in the form in which it was bequeathed to us by the exploiter system has been definitively and irreversibly resolved, but that does not signify the disappearance of all the problems generated by the fact that numerous nations and ethnic groups are living and working within the confines of a single state. This explains the importance of the party's scientifically substantiated nationalities policy that hinges on Lenin's premise concerning the flowering and rapprochement of nations and in the historical long term, their merging.

Whichever aspect of our social life Yu.V. Andropov has touched on, the idea of the leading role of the Communist Party in Soviet people's constructive activity is the leitmotiv of his articles and speeches. "It is the party which has been and remains the mighty creative and mobilizing force which ensures constant movement forward along all avenues of social progress," he said. (p 401)

The steady development of the economy, the improvement of the people's well-being, the development of socialist democracy, and the improvement of national relations -- that is our international duty. The party is guided by Lenin's instruction that we exert our main influence on the world revolutionary process through our economic policy. It is here that one of the frontiers of the historical confrontation of the two social systems lies today.

The book convincingly shows that the immutable goals of our foreign policy are: the safeguarding of peace and the defense of the peoples' right to independence and social progress. "We are in favor of broad, fruitful cooperation among all peoples of the planet to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of all mankind -- cooperation free from diktat and interfernce in other people's affairs. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to secure a tranquil, peaceful future for the present and future generations. That is the goal of our policy and we will not deviate from it." (p 401)

The socialist community is, in our time, a factor of enormous importance in safeguarding lasting peace on earth. The consolidation of the socialist community, the book notes, has been and remains one of the CPSU's paramount concerns. The socialist system creates every opportunity for society's confident progress and for harmonious relations between countries. Life provides numerous examples of how these opportunities are being realized on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism. One recent example was the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow in June 1984.

A large place in the anthology is assigned to questions of the development of the international communist, workers, and national liberation movements. The author has analyzed in detail the principles of the mutual relations between them and the forms of the coordination of their actions in the struggle for peace, national liberation, and socialism.

The CPSU has always resolved the diverse and complex tasks of the country's domestic life and foreign policy on the basis of Marxist-Leninist teaching, and by developing it creatively. Yu.V. Andropov's speeches and articles display the party's titanic activity to generalize and enrich the experiences of building and improving the new society and to mobilize the masses to attain their projected goals.

SELECTED ZIMYANIN SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

LD192207 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] "Under the Banner of Leninism" is the title of a book by Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Selected articles and speeches cover a nearly 40-year period in the author's life and work. The book opens with the report delivered at the solemn session devoted to the 107th anniversary of Lenin's birthday: "Leninism -- The Revolutionary Banner of Our Times." The report "The All-People Partisan Struggle in the Belorussian SSR Against the German-Fascist Occupiers in the Years of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," which was delivered in 1949, is the evidence of a witness and active participant in many of the major events in wartime. Comrade Zimyanin's book throws light on issues related to perfecting ideological work, from a position of heightened requirements by the society of developed socialism. The author of the book devotes several speeches to the problems of the development of social sciences. Comrade Zimyanin's speeches and articles reveal extensively the main aspects of the domestic and foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

PRAVDA ON DEFINITION OF REAL DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

PM171416 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 October in its First Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,800 word article by V. Markov under the heading "Socialism: Degrees of Maturity" in response to readers' letters displaying interest in "the party's theoretical development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the scientific consideration of our society's present and future" and in the building and improvement of developed, mature socialism.

First, Markov answers readers' letters asking for definitions of "real" and "developed" or "mature" socialism. Real socialism, he says, means socialism which actually exists -- a society in which a socialist revolution has triumphed and a new system is being or already has been established." However, he claims that "real socialism is 'all the more real' the firmer the international guarantees against the export of counterrevolution, the stronger the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism in the world, and the more solidarity displayed by their activity in the world arena." The concept of "developed" or "mature" socialism, Markov continues, presents problems for readers whose knowledge was acquired, "when there was no talk of developed socialism." Having denied a reader's claim that the terms "developed" or "mature" socialism have never been used in official documents, Markov comments that these terms do not mean that the process of socialist building has been completed in the USSR; "The CPSU's innovatory conclusion that developed socialism has been built in the USSR indicates the need to resolve a different complext of tasks -- even broader and more complex." Recent party documents, he continues, have concluded that "we are at the start of a historically protracted period -- the stage of developed socialism. This determines the essence of current and long-term tasks of the party and the Soviet people." The terms "developed socialism" and "mature socialism," Markov concludes, "reflect the content of the new stage as a process: It is case of the increasingly full development of all aspects of social life on the basis of the principles of socialism and of society's attainment of ever new degrees of maturity."

OIL-BEARING REGION DISCOVERED IN SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN

LD221033 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Alma-Ata October 22 TASS -- An oil bearing region has been discovered in the south of Kazakhstan, a Soviet Asian republic. The well drilled in Kumkola produced a powerful oil gusher.

Geologists are now completing a detailed exploration of the Caspian depression in the western part of the republic. Oil reserves that have been surveyed by them by now put that region into one of the leading places in the country.

In the current five year period (1981-1985) oil deposits have been intensively developed in western Kazakhstan. A new centre of the oil and gas extracting industry is now being created there. It will become Kazakhstan's leading fuel-and-energy centre. It will enable to substantially improve electricity and fuel supplies to Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union.

COMPARISON OF BAYBAKOV, MASOL BUDGET REPORTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October in its First Edition on page 2 carries a TASS report entitled "In Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers:" It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 18 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page S 2, revealing the following variations:

Page S 2, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads:..."conclusions on them.

The presidium recommended the Chambers' Standing Commissions, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to concentrate attention on questions of enhancing the efficiency of social production and its development rates by accelerating scientific and technical progress, making better use of the existing production potential, and making extensive use of the reserves and potential at the disposal of all sectors of the national economy; further industrializing construction and meeting targets for the commissioning of production capacities, apartment blocks, and social, domestic, and cultural projects; increasing production of food and agricultural raw materials on the basis of intensifying agriculture; saving labor, material, fuel, energy, and financial resources in every possible way; expanding the production of consumer goods, improving their quality, and developing the system of services to the population; ensuring the plans' better balance.

A joint meeting ... adding paragraph, picking up second paragraph, line one;

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads:... in the Kremlin 17 October. The meeting was was ... subbing "17 October" for "today";

Paragraph three, line four, PRAVDA reads:... the USSR Gosplan. A report was heard from Comrade Garbuzov, USSR ... (rewording)

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION SESSION REPORTED

PM191415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Session of Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] The 15 October scheduled session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Agro-industrial Complex Affairs heard reports from V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; V.P. Nikonov, RSFSR minister of agriculture, and the leaders of other ministries and departments on the readiness of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the livestock wintering and on the work that the agro-industrial associations are performing to fulfill party and government decisions on further increasing the output of livestock products.

It was noted that the overwhelming majority of farms and agro-industrial associations have treated the creation of the necessary feed stocks and the transfer of animals to stabling with a high degree of responsibility. At the same time, a number of republics, krays, and oblasts are allowing cases of disorganization and delay in this very importnat matter, failing to display the necessary concern for the additional accumulation and rational use of feed resources, and are failing to pay proper attention to harvesting the by-products of arable farming.

While livestock is underprovided with feed, individual kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working poorly to stack straw and remove it from the fields, particularly in Kostroma, Smolensk, Kemerovo, Perm, Tyumen, Novosibirsk, and Chita Oblasts, the Buryat ASSR, and on a number of farms of the Kazakh SSR.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and their local organs have failed to take proper steps for the prompt commissioning of stockraising premises and feed shops and for their provision with the necessary processing equipment. Some enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and other ministries and departments have been responsible for a shortfall in the supply of machinery, feed additives, construction materials, and spare parts to agriculture.

The agro-industrial complex commissions of the union republic councils of ministers' presidiums, the agro-industrial association councils, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture have been instructed to ensure as soon as possible the completion of preparations for livestock wintering and to pay special attention to the rational and most effective utilization of feed. To this end, all feed shops and feed-preparation units must be involved in the work, and high-quality technical servicing must be organized for them.

Instructions were issued to the relevant ministries to accelerate the delivery of the necessary machinery and equipment, spare parts, and chemical feed additives to agriculture, and to organize farms' continuous supply of electricity, fuel, and other material and technical resources.

All work centrally and locally must be aimed at reinforcing the results achieved in stockraising and securing the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production and procurements of livestock products.

The commission approved the work being performed by the Mari Republic Agro-Industrial Association on the accelerated construction of well appointed apartment blocks, children's preschool institutions, general education schools, clubs, libraries, municipal establishments, and trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises in the countryside.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and subsequent plenums, the autonomous republic's soviet and economic organs have rapidly ensured the drafting of plans for the comprehensive construction development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The necessary material and technical base has been created for construction in the countryside, active use is being made of assistance from patron enterprises and organizations, and individual housing construction is being carried out on a broad scale.

The commission adopted a decision on the elimination of existing shortcomings in the planning of production activity and capital investments by kolkhozes. It was recommended that monitoring the compilation of production and financial plans be intensified, and that the increased efficiency of the utilization of the kolkhozes' production potential and material, financial, and manpower resources be ensured.

There was a discussion of the proposals by ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex for improving the quality of mixed feed and the raw material supplied for its production and also for further improving the procedure for the sale and acceptance of livestock.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON STOCKBREEDING SHORTCOMINGS

LD192118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Interview with Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Kozhevnikov, deputy head of the main stock-breeding directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, by correspondent (Nataliya Bartanyan]

[Excerpts] [Kozhevnikov] By 1 October, an additional 785,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, 6 percent, and 2.3 million metric tons, or 4.5 percent more milk, had reached state resources as compared with 1983. More eggs and wool were also purchased. In the country as a whole, the rate of production and purchases of stockbreeding products is higher than envisaged by the 1984 plan.

[(Bartanyan)] Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, wintering of cattle has now begun at the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is a very important and responsible period. How have the farm workers prepared for keeping cattle penned?

[Kozhevnikov] On the whole one may say that in the majority of the regions of the country, the move toward keeping cattle penned has been carried out in an organized manner. At the same time, it is disturbing even now that in a number of oblasts, krays, and republics, there has been a reduction in livestock productivity. Milk yields were lower than last year in October on many farms of the Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays, in Voronezh, Volgograd, Sverdlovsk, Donetsk, Chernigov, Turgay, Semipalatinsk, and certain other oblasts. In September, the delivery weight of cattle and pigs was down in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Armenian SSR, and Turkmen SSR. Checking on site has shown that it is not just a question of feed, but also of serious shortcomings in work organization and lack of attention by agricultural organs and officials, and farm specialists for the state of affairs on the farms. There are cases where feed is not being procured, the normal conditions for the work and life of stockbreeders have not been created, and preparation of premises and machinery for winter work has not been completed.

The attention of leaders and specialists must now be concentrated on providing, from the first days of winter, full-value feeding of livestock according to winter rations and organizing the timely movement of feed to the farms.

This is a very important matter, and in previous years there have quite frequently been occasions when, in the rush for imaginary savings in feed, the cattle were kept too long on the pastures and were underfed; as a result, milk yields were down and their nourishing suffered.

Industrial enterprises acting as patrons have been rendering much assistance in repairing stockbreeding facilities, and it is not by chance that now at many farms, feed procurement equipment has been put in motion. However, this is by no means the case everywhere. Farms in Karaganda, Guryev, Chita, Perm, Vologda, Zaporozhets, and certain other areas are lagging behind in getting their feed shops ready. It should be pointed out that this work is being delayed not only for reasons of organization, but also because of lack of readiness on the construction side and lack of provision of repair materials and spare parts. Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Stockbreeding and Feed Production, which have failed to provide kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a substantial amount of machinery and equipment for feed shops in time for the start of the winter period, owe a great debt to stockbreeders.

CSA REPORT ON MID-OCTOBER HARVESTING ASSESSED

PM220853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Fall Marathon"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday, 15 October, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, in the country have been cut on 105.1 million hectares and threshed on 104.2 million hectares, representing 92 percent of the sown area. Rice has been cut on 555,000 hectares and threshed on 506,000 hectares, 86 percent of the amount cut. Sunflowers have been harvested on 3.3 million hectares, or 80 percent of the area sown. Sugar beets have been dug up from 2.7 million hectares, 77 percent of the area, and potatoes from 2.9 million hectares, 95 percent of the area. Vegetables have been gathered from 975,000 hectares, 74 percent of the area. Winter crops have been sown on 37.3 million hectares, 92 percent of the area, while 82.4 million hectares of land for spring sowing, 73 percent of the total, have been plowed.

The fall marathon of fieldwork is approaching its end, but the "finishing tape" is still some way off for sugar beets, corn, and vegetable farmers. Even in the cotton plantations the work is still at its height. This shows yet again that in each season each crop requires a special approach and skillful deployment of resources and funds. No single crop is, of course, the sole element in crop rotation, and various jobs still remain to be completed in the fields, but what is important is to plan them in such a way as to ensure that each particular crop is gathered at the time specifically appointed by nature. Futhermore, farms today are technically equipped in order to be capable of accomplishing the entire range of work with high productivity. It is also within their capacity to quickly eliminate enforced interruptions in the harvesting process.

Sugar beets still have to be dug up from 800,000 hectares, almost one-fourth of the total area sown. Harvesting progress is not bad, but this year the cold weather has come upon us earlier. The sugar beet farmers, of course, still have time, but the work must be done more and more speedily. The same requirement applies to machine operators in grain corn plantations. They have now harvested 429,000 hectares in one week. Not bad! However cobs were gathered from 495,000 hectares in the preceding 7 days. A small reduction in the pace, but a reduction nevertheless, and this is always undesirable when close to the finishing line.

The potato field farmers have worked well. They practically completed their harvesting work before the onset of cold weather. At present, the fields are being turned over in many regions to pick up what the combine harvesting and mechanized potato diggers missed.

The Central Asian republics are now at the heights of cotton picking and procurement. News spreads instantly about successes in the "white harvest" there, and just as instantly one hears of some failure or another in the harvesting process.

The feed procurers are continuing to seek out fall reserves in supplement feed stocks. At present the country's stocks stand at 61.5 million metric tons of hay, 66.4 million metric tons of haylage, 84.5 million metric tons of straw, 22.6 million metric tons of root feed crops, and 6.7 million metric tons of grass meal. Some 236.6 million metric tons of silage have been laid in. Haylage and silage procurements are in excess of the set targets.

EARLY OCTOBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS NOTED

PM191149 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the southwestern half of the country's European part, the warm weather persisted during the first 10 days of October. Daytime air temperatures reached 16-20 degrees. On average during the 10 days, air temperatures were 2-4 degrees higher than the perennial average.

In the northeastern part of the country's European territory, the thermometer fell from comparatively warm readings (8-13 degrees during the day) to 2-5 degrees, while in the last few days, further northeast of a line linking Arkhangelsk, Perm, and Sverdlovsk, it fell to between zero and minus 2 degrees, and in places reached minus 6 to minus 11 degrees. Snow fell for the most part. In the east of the northern region and the north of the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions, the snow cover was 1-5 cm, and in places 8-12 cm.

A fall in temperature was recorded 11-13 October on almost all the country's European territory. Northeast of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Kazan, and Ufa, winter grain crops ceased vegetation mostly at the tillering stage. On the rest of the country's European territory the winter crops have grown.

In the Transcaucasus republics the warm (26-30 degrees during the day) and for the most part dry weather favorable for harvesting the late heat-loving crops persisted. Rain has fallen everywhere, and abundantly in the far east of Georgia, northern Azerbaijan, the foothills of Armenia, and Lenkoran.

In the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the warm (20-28 degrees during the day) dry weather favorable for the opening of the cotton bolls and for harvesting the cotton persisted. After a short cold spell and the accompanying rain (especially in the Gissar Valley and Kulyab, Kashka-Darya, Samarkand, Dzhizak, Syr-Darya, Tashkent, Chimkent, and Osh Oblasts), it grew warm again. As of 10 October, around 85 percent of the bolls had opened in most oblasts.

In West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, daytime temperatures fell to minus 2 to plus 4 degrees. In the far east, there was 2-8 degrees of frost, and 11 degrees in certain places. Rain fell everywhere. It was heaviest in Maritime Kray and the south of Khabarovsk Kray.